REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,384.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,541 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Butnacherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20		Nov.
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Visagapatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Co'lim	25	,, False Point	8
,, Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
,, Tuticorin	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH:

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSHEH	30
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	30
,, Gwadur	16	,, Bushire	Nov. 1
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	6
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Linga	23	,, Muscat	10
,, Bahrein	24	,, Gwadur	12
,, Bushire	24	,, Kurrachee	14
,, Fao	26	,, BUSSRAH	18
,, BUSSRAH	27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

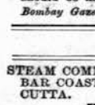
STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. Thomas, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 10th October, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (Under Contract with Government).—A Steam Ferry Boats plies between Broach and Gogo.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

MINIATURE COLOUR BOXES.
("PORTE COULEURS.")

These are recommended to Travellers and those to whom the ready conveyance and application of water colours is important

No. 1—Circular, 2 in diameter, ½ in deep, containing 12 Colours, Rs. 7-8.
No. 2—Oblong, 2½ by 1¼ by ½ in deep, containing 12 Colours, Rs. 6-8.
No. 3—Oblong, 2½ by 1 by ½ in deep, containing 6 Colours, Rs. 4.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNER CARDS, MENU CARDS,
BALL PROGRAMME CARDS,
OF NEW DESIGNS,
GOLD AND SILVER CORD, PENCILS, &c.

Ball Programmes printed and prepared at the shortest notice.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Mathoran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, 2,695 tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. E. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.,
Agents, S. S. Lumley Castle.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 Cases Fancy Trowsery.
1 Case White Longcloth.
10 Cases admirable Eau-de-Cologne.
10 Cases Pint Corks.
1 Case Gilt Frames.
1 Case Paper Lanterns.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Gold Watch, Silver and Copperware, Carriage and Ponies.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th day of October 1872, at about 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Chimnajee Peerajee and others, Insolvents, a quantity of Household Furniture, Pictures, Gold Watch, Silver and Copperware, one Dog-cart, two Ponies, and Harness, &c., &c.

Also, at 3 P.M., Piece Goods, consisting of Longcloth, Shirting, Fancy Check, &c.

Also, 1 Silver Cup with Saucer, Music Box, and one Watch.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA ON THE PAREL ROAD.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th February 1871, and executed by Rybai, widow of Ramjee Sutvajee Mistry and her son Ellia Ramjee Awtray, to Nowrojee Pestanjee and Chutoorbhoo Pitamber, sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the said mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors:—

All that piece of Fazendary ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, on the Parel Road, formerly was assessed under No. 36, and now under Nos. 33, admeasuring about 27 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in length, on the east Parel Road, on the west sweeper's passage, on the north vacant ground of Peeroo Morad, and on the south house of Jeevee Sahabjee Eesajee.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, plated and Porcelain Wares, a full toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a light and strong English built double seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co., a powerful young Grey Arab Horse, garden plants, &c. &c., at Date Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th day of October inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., carriage, horse, &c., of John Hewitt, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome white green gold and painted dinner dessert and 8 oakfast services, best plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg frames, toast rack, bread basket, tea and coffee services, single and double table candlesticks, a set of best electro-plated table spoons and forks, fish and dessert knife and fork and salver, and handsomely carved Blackwood furniture, viz., drawing room, dining room, writing, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, sideboard, wintots, teapoys, single and double screens, hatstands, camp cot, towel horses, clothes press, wardrobe, piano-stand, chiffoncer, engravings and lithographs, in gilt and antique frames, flower vases, table ornaments, deer and tiger skins, a revolver by Dean and Adams, one and two light hanging and legged lustres, a small size tagatel table, a full toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, iron four posts bedstead, hanging punkah, hooks, dispense and cookroom furniture, garden pots with plants, &c. &c.

At 3 P.M. precisely.—A light and comfortable strong English-built double-seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co. with pole, shafts, and a pair of lamps complete.

A very powerful and strong five years old calculated Arab Horse about 5 years old.

A set of plated single harness and a gentleman's saddle with bridle.

Catalogues with full particulars have been published, and may be had on application at the office of the undersigned and at the "Date Grove."

SALE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND LATELY BELONGING TO THE LATE Mrs. HUNSRAJ CURRUMSEY, ADJOINING THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises (unless previous-ly disposed of privately), all that piece of land or ground with the new house, one old do., the new stable, cow-house, tank and huts erected standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,258 square yards or thereabout, be the said little more or less, and abutted and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Street leading by the property of Honrai Currumsey, on or towards the east side thereof partly by property of Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, and partly by property of the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the south side thereof partly by property belonging to the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the west side by property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and which said property is situated on the south side of the public road leading from Byculla over the Railway Bridge to Parell.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1872.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Fin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION, Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving power and strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine. in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch (*Trade Name and Mark registered.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD THIS DAY, at 2-30 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Tuesday, 8th October 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th, on account of DUSSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th October 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be continued THIS EVENING, Play commencing at a quarter-past five.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., when the following Programme will be carried out:—

110 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay.)

2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.
1st Prize.....Rs. 15
2nd ,, ...5 ,, members of ... 5

3.—Half-mile Handicap (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

4.—Dhobies' or Bheesties' Bullock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.
1st Prize.....Rs. 15
2nd ,, ...5 lbs. of Tobacco
Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.

5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.

6.—Three-legged Race.

Entries for the above to be made to the Undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.

NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH OCT. 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.		Present Week.		Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	..	..	.....		176918	6 0
Taxes	17,34,445	1289464	11 11	24,054	9 8	1313519	2 7
Duties—Town	5,03,000	34870	7 8	6,212	5 9	356,082	13 5
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	108286	4 3	900	0 0	109,186	4 3
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	37,080	4 0	5	0 0	37,085	4 0
Conveyances Lic	10,798	5,371	10 0	.....		5,371	10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,054	160630	11 6	2,939	12 0	162,670	7 6
Market Fees	2,15,044	153 75	12 8	2,269	12 11	155,284	9 7
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,850	173113	12 6	3,833	14 3	176,947	10 9
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000	0 0	.....		12,000	0 0
Workshops	9,300	102612	6 2	15	0 0	102,627	6 2
Debt	15,00,000	1500000	0 0	.....		15,00,000	0 0
Deposits	.....	108328	9 11	85,000	0 0	243,328	9 11
Advances	1,20,000	91,388	4 4	4,148	7 1	96,136	11 5
Miscel.—Pines	13,000	8,784	7 1	239	0 6	9,023	7 1
Do. Receipts	9,740	20,420	10 6	25	0 0	20,445	10 6
Do. Fees	55,171	50,755	4 4	617	8 0	51,372	12 4
Do. Savings	2,148	4,256	12 9	21	1 3	4,235	11 6
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,923	6 11	.....		9,923	6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	4236663	5 0	129,878	4 5	4366541	9 5
		Grand Total Rs.				4543159	15 5

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,24,603	82,555	4 1	10,024	6 8	92,579	10 9
Assessment	56,193	36,492	1 5	.....		36,492	1 5
Collection Dept.	84,188	56,778	6 6	4,995	12 6	61,774	3 0
Office Account	3,76,462	269441	14 11	73	14 0	269,515	12 9
Health Dept.	8,89,033	569075	8 10	3,188	3 4	569,263	12 2
Public Works—							
Establishment	72,464	47,321	11 0	5,091	2 3	52,412	13 3
Lighting	2,56,646	190273	14 11	350	0 0	190,623	14 11
Watering	1,19,941	86,957	5 9	.....		86,957	5 9
Repairs, Roads	2,43,947	231811	4 3	5,439	0 10	236,978	3 1
Do. Buildings	3,393	188	13 6	159	0 5	347	13 11
Impt. of Streets	50,000	919	8 10	.....		919	8 10
Water Fees	1,13,254	131413	10 8	2,125	14 9	133,538	9 5
Drainage	2,83,517	26 824	5 11	4,741	4 2	31,565	10 1
Vic. Gardens	3,000	1,200	0 0	.....		1,200	0 0
Workshops	.....	50,516	9 4	67	12 11	50,584	6 3
Debt	6,72,724	0-8	465186	8	2	43,5000	0 0
Education	10,000	5,866	1 4	.....		5,866	1 4
Deposits	.....	71,736	3 2	.....		71,736	3 2
Advances	20,000	83,454	3 7	5,839	1 4	89,293	4 11
Plant & Stores	.....	12	6 11	.....		12	6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	33,779	7 1	3,588	12 0	37,368	3 1
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1646020	12 9	461	8 9	1646482	5 6
Total Rs.	33 52566	0-8	4074133	11 3	89,666	3 11	4163799 15 2
Balance on 5th October 1872						379360	0 3
Grand Total Rs.						454 159	15 5

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

Extra Choice
MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1 Cigars or Cheroots.....per thousand	90 0	100 0
,, 2 Do. do. ..... do.	55 0	60 0

The particular attention of connoisseurs is solicited to the following superior brands (*the finest produce of the Islands, and very rarely procurable*) in exquisite condition for present use.

CABALLEROS	Box of 125	21 8	24 0
DO. IMPERIALES	,,	21 8	24 0
REGALLAS DE PREMIER	,,	18 0	20 0
VEGUEROS, the choice pressed Cigar	,,	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, fitted with Ink range Pen-tray, Ink, &c.....Rs. 25 to 35

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Tray, Stationery, Leather-pad with instruments, Blotting Folio, Ink Stand, &c.....Rs. 49 0 to 60
Leather Travelling Cases for the above.....Rs. 12 8 to 15

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, with Tray, &c.....Rs. 12 8 to 25

STATIONERY CABINETS, with Folding Doors, Drawer, and Divisions for Stationery, of all useful sizes; Porcelain, Tablet, screw-top Ink-bottles, Date case,

Mahogany or Oak, quarto size.....Rs. 30
Do. do. foolscap size.....45

STATIONERY BOXES, of French-polished Oak, very strongly made, having partitions for Foolscap Papers, official Envelopes, and the smaller sizes of both spaces for 2 ink-bottles, pen-tray, and drawer, fitted with good lock.....Rs. 17 8

Ditto	ditto	smaller ditto	12 0
Ditto	ditto	without lock	10 0
Ditto extra small for Note Papers and Envelopes only			5 0

METAL STATIONERY CABINETS, Japanned black with gilt edges, having space for Stationery, Ink-bottles, &c., fitted with a good lock.....Rs. 22 8
Ditto with Drawer.....24 0

METAL STATIONERY RACKS, Japanned black with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability. Price Rs. 7-8; with spaces for ink-bottles and pen-tray—Rs. 12-8.

WRITING FOLIOS for the Club or Mess Room Table.

Demi size, French morocco.....Rs. 6 0
Ditto Levant morocco.....15 0

The latter is a handsome and most durable article, the name can be impressed in Gold for an extra charge of.....Rs. 1 8

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six fac-similies may be produced by one operation; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

"Octavo," or Note size, 8¼ by 6 inches	Rs.	15	0
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10½ by 8½ inches	,,	25	0
"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13½ by 8½ inches	,,	35	0

COPYING and CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 16th October 1872, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Customs Bonded Warehouse, in accordance with the notice given in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th and 30th September last, and in conformity with Secs. LVI. and LVII. of Act VI. of 1863, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

Piano, Harmonium, Piece Goods, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Assays, Silver Buttons, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, Turkey Caps, Silk Borders, Twist, Socks, Millinery, Loongies, Madras Turbans, Sugar, Nutmegs, China Ware, Oil, Rice, Grains, Chillies, Coffee, Cigars, Cigar Cases, Steel, Nails Iron, Rivets, Galvanized Iron Pipes, Bolts, Screws, Lead, Dates Dry, Tobacco, Goracco, Provisions, Writing Desk, Sharkfins, Fishmaws, Copper Oil, Country Liquor and Spirits, Brandy, Claret, Beer, Pictures, Books, Sample Books, Hats, Wearing Apparel, Common Coloured Papers, Window Glass, Bodawater Bottles, Silk Cushion and Covers for Bullock Carriage, Children's Golashes, Tea, Stationery, Docklights, Mat, Cuppas, Walnuts, Gum, Bedstead, China Powder, Copying Press and Stand, Wooden Press Fittings, Revolvers, Pistols, Indian Work Boxes, Marine Stores, Hydrometer, Crockery, Soap and Lamps, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within three days from the date of sale.

H. L. WRIGHT,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 3rd October 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—Agreeably to a Requisition from the Shareholders, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, called for the 5th October, is FURTHER ADJOURNED to the 5TH NOVEMBER, proximo, and will be HELD at 4 P.M. on that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES (50) FIFTY per SHARE has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on 1st day of October, in-tant, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd October 1872.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth day of October, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of having an Account laid before the Shareholders by the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidators; and NOTICE is also given, that at such Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—"That the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Asiatic Trading Company shall be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co."—Dated this 16th day of September 1872.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTLEBOYE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

THE APOLLO PRESS CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press shares at better rates. Land shares quiet. Government Paper declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,500	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	104 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,440
8,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	452½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½ 3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10½ 1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 1/2 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19½ 5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
100	500	all	10	p.ct	Albert ning Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandria Press Co	275
150	12,000	11,000	200	do.	Apollo Press Co	7,700
200	2,000	all	200	ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,915xd.
200	500	all	50	p.s.	Do New	500 x. d.
350	1,000	1,000	100	ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,800	all	40	*	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	*	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500	*	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75	ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	x. d
300	1,000	all	200	ps	French Press Co	910
200	6,000	6,000	228	ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,400
250	5,000	1,467	75	ps	Imperial Press Co	975
500	5,000	1,050	125	ps	Karrachee Press Co	1,090
200	400	350	42½	ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	675
120	2,500	all	250	ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd
100	1,000	750	...		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.		Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*		Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8	p.ct	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000

* For shares for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220xd.
50,000	50	all	4½	p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15	ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	2	ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co	32
2,000	500	all	40	ps.	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6	ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 7th Oct. compared with the statement issued on 28th Sept. :—

LIABILITIES.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	362,04,315	358,11,446
Do. do. at Branches	26,00,235	26,21,686
Other Deposits	181,14,173	199,06,749
Post Bills	57,054	61,228
Cash Credits, undrawn	9,45,723	9,52,555
Rs.	649,97,100	664,29,074
ASSETS		
Government Securities	91,53,953	92,24,298
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	31,29,476	31,34,392
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,04,811	10,83,984
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,703	3,376
Bills Discounted	47,35,396	41,42,071
Stamps	6,578	6,469
Dead Stock Rs. 4,94,638		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000		
	4,19,522	4,19,638
Bullion	21,30,373	15,67,321
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,82,787	16,71,909
Cash and Currency Notes	430,30,051	451,76,506
Rs.	649,97,100	664,29,074

CALCUTTA.—3RD OCTOBER.

THE Bank of Bengal raised its rates of Interests and Discounts one per cent. all round, and increased one per cent. margin on Loans on 5½ per cent. Government Papers.

The following transactions were reported :—

Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-6, 101-7 and 101-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 103-10 and 103-12.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 111-3.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,405.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH OCTOBER.

London—Cotton, Cases, Seeds: No ship.

Liverpool—Iron Ships Cotton £2; Wooden Ships „ £2; Myrabolms & Oil cake £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds £1 10s. 9c.

Havre—Cotton, Coffee: No ship.

Overland—Steamers £2 10s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal £1 17s. 6d. to £2

China—Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 per bale; „ Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships Rs. 45 per bale nominal

Calcutta—Salt Rs. 5 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Snowdon	Goodsell	Rangoon, Aug. 9.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Surat, Oct. 5.
	Cashmere (s)	Gavin	Bussorah, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Guiezar	Surat.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Aden and Suez.
	Bavelan	Byrne	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nubia, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Mala, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Phlox, to Surat.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 3 Meinam ..... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leith (s), 3 bales papers, Peel, Cassels &Co.; 120 barrels alum, Scoundrelass Mucjee; 8 cases brandy and 6 cases wine, King, King & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Imaley Castle (s), 3 cases papers and envelopes, H. Ebram H. Tar Mahomed & Co.

Walamo (s), 75 cases claret, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 3 cases dyes, Antrobus & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 4 hogsheads claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (s), 95 bales wool, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy; 4 cases shawls, Toolseedass Muncordass; 67 bales cotton, Cassum Momed; 500 bundles galls, B. Framjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 115 bundles hides, Suckoorbhoy Woosmanjee; 18 bundles skins, Meera Nayna.

Nubia (s), 19 bundles hides and 27 bundles horns, Mahomed Premjee.

FOR MALTA.

Australia (s), 100 bags rice, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR ADEN.

Oreste (s), 10 bales cotton, C. Cullianjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Millsanko (s), 8 bundles fashmaws, Gowalbhoy Samjee; 620 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 chests M. opium, D. Ratnegur & Co.

Hindostan (s), 35 pieces E. teeth, Nursey Kessowjee; 51 chests M. opium, Jafferam Bassaurlall; 5 chests M. opium Sajiram Ramchund; 31 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 5 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, E. J. Abraham; 14 chests M. opium, Hajee Essack Ellias; 18 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 7 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 7 chests M. opium, H. J. Abdool Khaluck; 8 chests M. opium, Jugunnath Romjus; 15 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 3 boxes silver coins and 45 chests M. opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 box real pearls, Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff; 1 box real pearls, Cuffiandass Keerparam; 13 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 28 chests M. opium, Sereram Dowlutram; 4 chests M. opium, Ramnath Gungaram; 3 cases cochineal, S. N. Tolatee & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 23 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 16 chests M. opium, E. Hubibbhoy, 4½ chests M. opium, Gungabux Chooramm; 4½ chests M. opium, Balaram Saboo; 17½ chests M. opium, R. Kallooram; 10 chests M. opium, N. Jarawurmull 3 chests M. opium, Rampertab Calooram; 12½ chests M. opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 62 chests, M. opium, Nathooram Jorawurmull; 7 chests M. opium, Rampertab Calooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 1 chest M. opium, S. Sobhagmull; 15 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 21 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 9 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 13 chests M. opium, E. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 18 chests M. opium, Boogsath Jugnath.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland Mail, only a few transactions have taken place in Grey Goods, but prices have become steadier, and in some cases, such as 40 inch 7 and 8½ lbs. Shirtings an advance of 1 to 1 anna per piece may be noticed. First holders show much more firmness than before, and unless the dealers agree to an advance of 1 anna per piece they show no disposition to effect sales. The dealers appear also to have been much encouraged by the steady improvement in the Liverpool Market, and in some instances they increase their offers by ½ anna per piece, but many of first holders, being averse to accept them, no important sales are taking place. The up-country demand begins to show some improvement also, the total purchases in the bazar by the interior or buyers, during the foregoing three days, amount to about 1,000 packages. The principal buyers in the bazaar are only Marwaries and Mooltanies. Guzeratties still refrain from buying on account of the stoppage of Railway communication with the district, and those who make small purchases and send off their goods by steamers to Surat, and thence they find their way to the districts. Below we give our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40	inch	39	yds.	6	lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0 to Rs. 4 4 6
„	„		40	„	39	„	7	lbs.	„	4 11 0 to „ 4 12 0
„	„		40	„	39	„	8½	lbs.	„	5 8 0 to „ 5 9 0
„	„		45	„	39	„	7	lbs.	„	4 15 0 to „ 5 0 0
„	„		45	„	39	„	8	lbs.	„	5 8 0 to „ 5 10 0
„	„		45	„	39	„	9	lbs.	„	6 7 0 to „ 6 8 0
„ Printers	36	„	30	„	3	lbs.	„	2	5	0 to „ 2 6 0
„ Mad'polams	32	„	24	„	3	lbs.	„	2	2	3 to „ 2 2 9
„	„		50	„	24	„	5½	lbs.	„	3 11 3 to „ 3 11 8
„ Jacconets	40	„	20	„	2½	lbs.	„	2	2	0 to „ 2 2 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 5th instant :—

2,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	No. 60,	40	inch	39	yds.	8½	lbs.	Rs.	5	9 6
1,200	„	„		„		45	„	39	„	5½ lbs. „ 4 1 6
1,000	„	„		„		40	„	39	„	6 lbs. „ 4 4 0
3,500	„	„		„		40	„	39	„	6 lbs. „ 4 4 0
300 pieces White Dhoties (P. B).		45	inch	4/10	yds.			Rs.	2	4 0
1,200 pairs Grey Dhoties (3 rod border)		29	inch	5	yds.			„	0	11 0
1,200	„	„		„		32	„	6	„	0 13 0
1,000	„	„		„		34	„	7	„	1 0 0
800	„	„		„		36	„	8	„	1 4 0
600	„	„		„		42	„	9	„	1 9 0
600	„	„		„		42	„	10	„	1 12 0

YARNS.

Yarns do not as yet show any material improvement. The sales viz. :—about 6,000 lbs. Mule No. 30 at 2½ As. per lb.; about 9,000 lbs. No. 40's at 11¼ As.; and about 1,500 lbs. Turkey Red No. 22½ As.

METALS.

No sales are reported in Metals.

COTTON.

The Cotton Market closed firm, with prices having an upward tendency. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dholleras and Bhownuggur	Rs. 207 to Rs. 215
„ Sawginned	„ 230 to „ 232
New Oomrawuttee	„ 224 to „ 225
„ Alkote	„ 230 to „ 232
„ Hingunghaut (deliverable in Jan.)	„ 252 to „ 263

The purchases reported are—

125 Candies New Oomrawuttee (deliverable in Feb.) Rs. 224

50 „ Old Compta „ 214

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th October, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th October, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 7th October, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 7th October, 4-5 P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 31 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 36	0 12
„ Kurrachee	0 34	0 2
„ Madras	3 13	0 24

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th October, 8-40 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 7th October. No time. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 7th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 7th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·020.

TUTICORIN, 7th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west moderate, thermometer 90, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 7th Oct., 6-27 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west light, thermometer 85.

CARWAR, 7th Oct., 6-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-thermometer 81·5, barometer 29·4.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 8 feet.

September, & October.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
30	29·826	81·0	76·9	75·3	·831	4·7	85·4	78·0	W; WNW.	210
1	·814	80·8	76·3	74·6	·817	3·2	85·8	77·3	WNW, ESE, SE, WNW, NW.	211
2	·818	80·9	76·4	74·6	·815	3·0	85·6	77·8	NW, WNW, NNE, ENE, NW, WNW.	212
3	·787	80·2	74·6	72·3	·770	3·4	85·2	77·2	NW, NNW, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	218
4	·780	79·3	74·8	73·1	·820	1·5	84·6	75·2	NNE, ENE, WNW NW, NNW, N.	186
5	·777	78·6	74·9	73·5	·847	4·5	83·5	75·0	N, NNE, ENE, NE, NW, N.	208

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	0	0
Registered between 1st January and 29th September	75	41
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 29th Sept.	75	41

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Hawkins, Major, Staff, on sick certificate from Asseerghur.

Knox, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Blest, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Stracey, Lieutenant, 6th Bengal Royals, on leave, from Peshawur Karslake, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Ajmere.

Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sind Horse, on leave from Jacobabad.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Percell, Medical Staff, on certificate, to England.

West, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

Knox, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Stracey, Lieutenant, 6th Bengal Royals, on leave, to Europe.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.

Bailey, Lieutenant, 3rd Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, on sick leave, to Europe.

Ross, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

Gubbins, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to England.

Lucas, Lieutenant, 2nd Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 5th October, 1872.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt. W. Bell, 56th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, Ahmednuggur, vice Capt. James.

The undermentioned have passed in Hindoostani by the Lower Standard :—

Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, Royal Engineers.

Assist. Apothecary E. O. Sullivan, 83rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Aden Brigade Order, dated 20th Sept. 1872, Capt. Mockler, 5th N. I., to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 3rd Batn. 60th Rifles with effect from the 16th.

56th Regt.—Regimental Order, dated 28th Sept. 1872, directing Lieut. DeLa Voye to perform the duties of Assist. Instructor during the ensuing annual musketry course.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Asst. Surg. A. C. Gaye (C Baty. D Brig.) from 2nd to 31st Oct. 1872, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieut Col. C. W. Wahab, Wing Officer 8th N.I., from 24th to 28th Oct. 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Capt. E. A. Ashe, 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd N.I.I., from 1st to 15th Oct. 1872, in extension, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 5.)

Mr. J. Quinn, Depy. Commr, to be Supdt. of the Jail at Jhansie, with effect from the 24th July 1872, the date on which Major A. H. Bramley returned from leave.

Major A. H. Bramley, District Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as Destrict Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade.

Capt. A. Ollivant, Offg. District Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, to revert to the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. P. Peppin, Offg. District Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, to revert to the 4th grade.

From the 10th August, 1872, the date on which Lt.-Col. E. Tyrwhitt, Dep. Inspr. Gen. of Police, returned from leave, Major T. Dennehy, Offg. Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, to revert to his appointment of District Supdt. of Police, 1st grade.

Lt.-Col. C. T. Hallett, Offg. District Supdt. of Police, 1st grade, to revert to the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. S. Mackintosh to be Assist. Secy. to Govt., N. W. Provinces, with effect from the 4th August last.

Mr. T. B. Tracey, Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., to officiate as Mag. and Collr., Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dashwood.

Mr. J. A. Marcel, Assist. Mag. and Collr. of Etah, to officiate as Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of that district, during the absence of Mr. R. T. Hobart on privilege leave.

Mr. G. O. Man, Depty. Collr. of Jounpore, is transferred to Humeerpore.

The services of the Rev. J. Stephonson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 10th Sept. 1872.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, October 3.)

Consequent on Maj. Sewell's return to duty, the undermentioned officers will cease to officiate in higher grades, with effect from 29th Augt. last :—

Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford.

Cap. L. H. E. Tucker.

Mr. J. Turnbul.

The following appointment is made, with effect from 29th Augs. 1872 :—

Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford to officiate as a District Supt. of Police, on Rs. 700, vice Capt. Ramsay.

Consequent on the return to duty of Lieut-Col. Baillie, the undermentioned officers will cease to act in higher grades, with effect from the 14th Sept :—

Maj. W. W. Boddam.

Lieut-Col. T. Staples.

Mr. J. McAndrew.

Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.

The following appointment is made, with effect from 14th Sept :—

Mr. J. McAndrew to officiate as a District Supt. of Police, on Rs. 700, vice Capt. Ramsay.

The Hon'ble the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr. and Upper Sub. Estab. P. W. D., Punjab, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1872 :—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

Ex. Engr. 2nd grade, to 1st grade.

Capt. G. Swinton, R.E., Swat River Canal Project Division.

Ex. Engr. 3rd grade to 2nd grade.

Capt. W. Broadfoot, R.E., Asst. to Chief Engr Irrigation Works (on furlough).

Mr. J. D. Derry, 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal.

Mr. T. W. Knowles, Derajat Division.

Ex. Engrs. 4th grade, to 3rd grade.

Mr. E. L. Asher, Hazara Division.

Condr. M. R. Duncan, Special Survey Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Capt. E. C. Garstin (on furlough).

Mr. J. H. Lyons, Dehli and Umballa Roads Division.

Asst. Engrs., 1st grade, to Ex. Engrs., 4th grade.

Ishen Chunder Sarkar, 1st Division Umballa and Lahore Road.

Lalla Narain Dass, Dehli and Umballa Road Division.

Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, Officiating Asst. to Chief Engr., Irrigation Branch.

Mr. E. A. Sibold, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.

Asst. Engrs., 2nd grade, to 1st grade.

Mr. P. D. Alexander, Hansi Division, Western Jumna.

Mr. F. L. Brown, Personal Asst. to Suptdg. Engr., Sirhind Canal.

Mr. E. Bullock, Swat River Canal Project Division.

Mr. G. J. Burke, Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle.

Mr. S. F. Cox, 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road.

Mr. H. Daniell, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canal.

Mr. J. E. Gore, 1st Division, Sirhind Canal.

Mr. D. F. Martin, 1st Division, Umballa and Lahore Road.

Mr. P. J. Moran, 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

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THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the party to whom he lately lent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Stre-t, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Orunga Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations :—

	Mad. Time.			Mad. Time
	A.M.			A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-30		Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.			P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45		Surat	Arr. 5-15
	A.M.			A.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30		Surat	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.			P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25		Bombay	Arr. 8-20

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—October 3rd, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. T. Browne, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—October 3rd, at Gray's Hotel, Coonoor, the wife of Mr. John Davidson, of a son.

NELSON—September 29th, at No. 21, Kenderdine's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Horatio Nelson, of the Bengal Secretariat, of a son.

SEWELL—September 30th, at Lingasoogoor, Deccan, the wife of Captain Fane Sewell, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

STEPHENSON—October 2nd, at Perambore, the wife of Mr. R. Stephenson, of a son.

DEATH.

NORTH—September 27th, at Mysore, Duncan MacAlister, the beloved son of Joseph George and Agnes Ruth North, aged 11 months and 17 days, deeply and sincerely regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872.

WHEN recently considering the present state of the spinning and weaving industry in Bombay, we pointed out the necessity of empowering the Government Inspector of Boilers to inspect also the machinery of the mills. Looking to Act VI. of 1869, being "an Act to provide for "the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and "Prime Movers attached thereto in the city of "Bombay," it might be supposed that we were suggesting that Government should do something which was already being done. In the Act referred to the words "prime mover" include "any steam engine, fly wheel, first driving "shaft, and pulley attached to any such engine." So far it may be supposed that nothing more is required either for the safety of the operatives or the security of the machinery of the mills. Section 3 of the Act declares that, "It shall "not be lawful for the owner of any such "boiler or prime mover as aforesaid to use the "same in the said city unless a certificate shall "have been duly granted in respect thereof in "the manner hereinafter provided; and it "shall not be lawful for such owner to con-"tinue to use such boiler or prime mover "after the period for which such certificate "shall have been granted." The reason that we have raised the question of subjecting mill machinery as well as boilers to Government inspection, is because the portion of the Act that provides for the inspection of what are called "prime movers" has never been enforced, and, so far as we know, has become a dead letter if it has not actually been set aside by a special resolution of Government. If Government have shorn the Act of one-half its virtue by doing away with the inspection of "prime movers," we venture to call in question their power to do anything of the kind. The Act we think could only be amended with the sanction of the Governor-General and not by a simple resolution of the local Government. In the event of any of the mill operatives becoming maimed or seriously injured in consequence of the failure of any "prime mover," the injured man would probably have his remedy at law against Government for failing to enforce all the conditions of an Act which received the assent of the Governor-General. Apart, however, from the question of the power of the local Government to set aside any portion of any Act of the imperial legislature, we say emphatically that the neglect to inspect all "prime movers" as well as all boilers in Bombay threatens to be followed by serious or dangerous consequences.

When engines are built for particular purposes, a margin of excess of power is allowed according to the work which the engines are required to perform. This margin is great in marine engines, and less in mill engines. It is considered right by mechanical engineers to allow this excess of power to remain unemployed in mill engines to enable the engines to work without excessive strain. The unmechanical native managers of some of our spinning and weaving mills deliberately set aside this wholesome rule and seek to be economical by using every available scrap of engine power. In fact some of these mismanagers work the engines up to full strain. This is both unwise and unsafe, and must be followed sooner or later by disaster. It is no secret that most of the spinning and weaving mills of Bombay are unable to work their engines at full speed in certain states of the weather. To overcome the increased friction caused by the extra strain on the driving bands, every possible exertion has to be made, and it is sometimes late in the day before the governors indicate that full speed has been attained. There is therefore false economy in going beyond the proper limit of power, but our Nursey Kessowjees are unable to discern this fact. What do they care about excessive vibration and extra strain if extra spindles are only put on? They are content to gauge the working of the engine by the number of spindles alone, and they suppose the engines to be working best when they will not turn another spindle. We know of an instance where the number of spindles have been increased forty per cent. beyond the number originally allotted to the engines by the makers. Errors of this kind are very likely to be committed where a mere stock-jobber takes control of a mill, and especially a Bunniah stock-jobber. We can conceive nothing more gross in the way of mismanagement than to place a Bunniah in charge of a spinning and weaving mill, nothing that better shows how nicely a round peg fits into a square hole. Under officious native management we can see no extra security provided for these mills in having European mill-wrights and mill engineers, powerless as these skilled men are to do anything contrary to the wishes of the native factotum. Shareholders in these mill companies forget that it is only a part of their interests that can be properly guarded by directors, secretaries, and agents, and we do not hesitate to say that there would be much wisdom in placing all mill machinery entirely under the control of the mill engineer, holding him personally responsible for the satisfactory working of the power placed in his charge. But this involves the employment of good men and the grant of good wages. We need not insist upon the obvious fact that the best way to get and keep good men is to make their positions respectable; but how has this consideration been departed from in the mills of Bombay? No wonder that our spinning and weaving industry is brought to the point of starvation, and starved it most certainly must continue to be while it is under native management. We are quite prepared to see this statement contested, not the least reason for which springs from self-interest, while false pride may have its influence also. Putting self-interest aside, we ask whether it would not be better for our native factotum self-elected managers to confess that they were not born for mechanics, and that mechanics cannot be driven into them, than that they should some day find themselves confronted by a body of angry shareholders who have had their eyes opened by the collapse of the mill?

The periodical inspection of prime movers by Government might be regarded as a nuisance in England, and it would perha

ters, but in the last the Prince for a short distance launched out into his own splendid style. Wenlock, ridden by "the lucky jockey," went a rattling spin the whole distance of the course led by Napolitain, and though I do not like his weak thighs and slack loins, and his sire Lord Clifden does not beget stayers, the colt went in splendid style and appeared much more at home than he did at Epsom or Ascot. Napolitain ran a great horse this afternoon in the Great Yorkshire Handicap, and as the colt has conceded him just one stone and a beating, Maidment may win his second St. Leger to-morrow. The horse is being supported for a lot of good money. Young Sydmonton moved with great freedom, and Balchin still thinks he has a good outside chance, but he will never be in the hunt, and if anyone better be destined to provide us with a caller on surprise it is Mr. Astley's new named Merevale. Xanthus looked handsome, blood-like, in the bloom of health and hard as nails, but after his late performances he ought not to be anywhere. Vanderdecken, steered by Custance, had a canter and afterwards a fair gallop, but he is not the horse I saw at Newmarket some weeks ago, when it struck me and a good many others that he ought to run at least into a place. What the others did matters not, for it strikes me they have come all the way for nothing but to whip in. The ground was excellent going though inclining to softness in parts.

The sport commenced to-day with the Fitzwilliam Stakes and the Filly Stakes, neither of which interested me much, though the struggle between French and Fordham in the latter was worth coming all the way to see, and then came the Great Yorkshire Handicap, for which a dozen out of the seventeen coloured on the card, went to the post, T. Chaloner on Mr. Crawford's Dalnacardoch beating Napolitain by half a length and making the backers of Wellingtonia sing "oh be joyful," a tune which the admirers of Wenlock took up, for had not his stable companion, a 3-year old, carried 7st. 10lbs. into second place, and had he not been worsted by the St. Leger colt with a stone in hand? Freeman ran a brute, and the followers of Russley looked glum. Tourbillon and George Fordham credited Mr. Lefevre's account with the Glasgow Stakes in a canter by half a dozen lengths, and, after a match had been run off, came the highly interesting Champagne Stakes. Canteniere was an absentee, Mr. Merry did not bring out either Doncaster or Pantomime to do battle, and Gang Forward did not "gang" for it. Surinam came with an immense private reputation; I thought him a common looking customer with faulty hocks and not to be compared with the splendid Kaiser who has grown bigger and looked fitter than he ever has done before. Next to Kaiser, Albani was the best looking of the six youngsters, and if she had been ridden out, the two yellow jackets would certainly have been first and second. Of course Mr. Saville's colt was the favorite, and he made the running followed by Thorn and Albani, Thorn for a moment heading him as they entered the straight, but Kaiser, the moment Maidment asked him, came clean away, and after being eased, won like a race horse and a thorough stayer, a credit to the defunct Skirmisher, by a length and a half. Keep this "clinker" on the right side of your Derby books, though he will have to do all he knows to beat any one of the trio I named in my last for the blue ribband of 1873. Thorn is a very nice colt and of the improving sort. Falkirk ran like an arrant rogue in the Doncaster Plate, rolling all over the course in spite of Cannon's resolute efforts, so Cardigan cantered away with it. Of the yearling sales I shall have something to say in my next. Having the St. Leger to report to-morrow, my space is circumscribed and I am weary. Wednesday.—The last of the three-year old races of the season is over, and my final selection, Prince Charlie, has only run second. I thought, after seeing Wenlock gallop yesterday and Napolitain's performance, that danger was to be apprehended from that quarter, fears fully confirmed when the colt appeared in front of the stand. He looked thoroughly fit. Mr. Lefevre's Crack, who started an equal favorite with Prince Charlie, lathered very much in his canter. Gladiolus stripped did not look so well as in his clothes and is too short for a St. Leger horse, and Khedive appeared overdone and tucked. The Prince seemed well prepared but would have been all the better for two or three more rousing gallops and a long steady sweat. I have all along doubted Drummond's staying qualities, and why Jennings started Lighthouse to make severe running for a non-stayer is beyond my ken, but Jennings does so many funny things, that I begin to think he is not over clever except when he gets hold of such a flyer as Gladiateur. The race was a very peculiar one, for there was not a first class horse in it, and Wenlock, who up to the Red House had laid so far off as to appear almost out of it, shot out as they entered the straight and literally cantered in five lengths ahead of the great roarer, who again beat Vanderdecken by a length and a half. Khedive was fourth, Wellingtonia fifth, and Merevale sixth. So the veto and common sense are triumphant and, in Prince Charlie, it has been proved that no horse unsound in his wind, be he ever so good, can win either the Derby or the St. Leger. Wellingtonia ran a very fair horse but had quite enough of it at the distance, where he resigned third place to Vanderdecken, and Khedive when running well was severely struck into and so injured that in all probability he can never run again. Vanderdecken also was interfered with. Drummond and Gladiolus performed shamefully. Between the Red House and the bend Wellingtonia had assumed such a commanding lead that he appeared to have the race at his mercy, though hard pressed by Prince Charlie and Khedive. The time was 3 m. 21½ sec., very bad indeed. All the prophets were wrong. *Bell's Life* went for Drummond or Joseph Dawson's best. *Sporting Times*, Gladiolus and Prince Charlie in the order named. *Sporting Gazette*, Wellingtonia and Drummond. *Sportsman*, Drummond, Wenlock, and Wellingtonia pronounced the night before the race; and the *Sporting Life* follows suit. *The Era*, Gladiolus Drummond and Khedive. *Land and Water*, Gladiolus, and next to him Wenlock and Prince Charlie. The peculiarly clever and self-opinionated journal *The Field* elected as its champions Gladiolus and Khedive. Thorn won the Bridgate stakes very easily from the highly tried Tourbillon.

The American schooner yacht the Sappho, supposed to be the fastest in the world, went ashore last Sunday at Sandgate, near Ryde, Isle of Wight. She was floated off next morning and now lies at her moorings in Cowes Roads. Her damages are not of material consequence. The blue rocks are to know no closed season it seems, for I see the Winter Gun Club, late the Western Gun Club, will open for winter shooting on October 1st at the Queen's Ground, Hammersmith. Members of the Gun Club and Hurlingham can become members on payment of the entrance fee and subscription. All London flocks to see "Babil and Bijou," Mr. Boucicault's triumphant spectacular entertainments, described in my last and now known as "Babboo and Buncombe," where I rather suspect the chief attraction is that superb specimen of a woman Miss Helen Barry, who represents the Queen of the Amazons and displays what I call splendid, but what Dr. Birdwood would call "fat legs." It is said that Mr. Boucicault and Lord Londesborough had the greatest difficulty in securing a daughter of Eve sufficiently beautiful in face and figure to take command of the army of lovely female warriors now to be seen nightly at Covent Garden, but after ransacking the metropolis, one of them, it is not said whether Lord or Commoner, fell in with this Minerva of the nineteenth century behind the counter of a tobacconist, and she suddenly found herself transported from the vile atmosphere of bird's eye, cavendish returns, and shag, and from the society of cads, into the full blaze of a London stage. The other night this fair warrior met with a sad accident, her helmet came off and with it, alas, her chignon, and I must, in common fairness, admit that Miss Barry at the head of her large limbed army looks better with the hair on than with it off; her rather scant natural back hair screwed up into a knot of no great proportions, suggested the necessity of an immediate visit to Mr. Alex. Ross, and an extensive purchase of that advertiser's "Cantharide's Oil." Mr. Charles Reade has written a new novel, "A Simpleton," in which he runs a tilt against tight lacing, and treats the subject with all his well-known force and argument. It is to be hoped that his next effort will be directed against high-heeled boots, private dram-drinking, spiritualistic debauchery, and other weaknesses of the ladies of the present day. But I am not sure that the tightest and highest heeled boot ever turned out by Latham, Hook, and Knowles, or the most fashionable of West-end cordwainers, is not preferable to the young boots they appear to make at Dundee, where the understandings of both sexes appear to reach abnormal sizes, from the fact of their possessors going about bare-footed in the days of their youth. A shoemaker of that murky city, now out on strike and therefore quite in the fashion, has betrayed the confidence of his Dundee employers. No marvel likes to admit that he is a tailor on horseback, and no matter disregard of truth women have in the matter of age is proverbial, but I question if any he or she would like to be told that his or her feet are like a pair of infant's coffins. This son of St. Crispin declares that he not unfrequently measures feet owned by the sterner sex, 9½, 10½, and 12½ inches long, one fellow requiring a pair 14 inches in length, whilst he once fitted a very pretty girl with an 8½ inch pair of boots. The days at the Bal-bul are numbered. A French *gourmet* has invented a new kind of game. He writes in raptures of the nightingale, which subjected to a painless and agreeable death by having four or five drops of old Jamaica poured down his throat—in fact the feathered songster dies drunk—is wrapped in lard, then flies through the kitchen and becomes at table a dish very superior to ortolan, which *bonne bouche* this Frenchman informs us is nothing but the sparrow fattened in the dark on millet; he does not say if it be on that "woodcock of the sea" the red mullet, and I am inclined to think he must mean millet. It is not in keeping that a bird so loved of poets should die of ardent spirits, and that potent rum should stifle his song.

A young lady, barely twenty years of age, committed suicide last Monday by throwing herself from Waterloo bridge. I never read of a more painful case. In her pocket was found a ring containing seven small diamonds, a purse containing a wedding ring, a duplicate for a shawl, and among other papers this letter:—

"London, September 3, 1872.
"178 High-street, Shadwell.

"The crime that I am about to commit, and that I must suffer for hereafter, is nothing compared to my present misery. Alone in London—not a penny, or a friend to advise or lend a helping hand; tired and weary with looking for something to do, failing in every way, footsore and heart-weary, I prefer death to the dawning of another wretched morning. I have only been in Britain nine weeks. I came as nursery governess with a lady from America, to Wick, in Scotland, whence she discharged me, refusing to pay my passage back, giving me my wages, which amounted to £3 10s. After my expenses to London, I found myself in this great city with only 5s. What was I to do? I sold my watch. The paltry sum I obtained from that soon went in paying for my board and in looking for a situation. Now I am destitute. Every day is a misery to me. No friends, no hope, no money. O God! O heaven! have mercy upon a poor helpless sinner. Thou knowest how I have striven against this, but fate is against me. I cannot tread the path of sin; for my dead mother will be watching me. Fatherless, motherless, home I have none. Oh, for the rarity of Christian hearts! I am not mad. For days I have foreseen that this would be the end. May all who hear of my end forgive me, and may God Almighty do so, before whose bar I must so soon appear. Farewell to all, to this beautiful and yet wretched world. Alice Blanche Oswald. I am twenty years of age on the 14th of this month."

Tarring, feathering, and a flogging at the cart's tail would be the just due of the lady at Wick who indirectly murdered poor Alice Oswald.

Your police reports are "flat, stale, and unprofitable." Let me suggest to your reporter a leaf out of the gentleman's book who gives the public the latest news from the Hamilton N. B. police office.

POLICE COURT.

Bailie Gilchrist gave his services on Monday last, and being near the end of the fishing season, or close of the statutory year, had a pretty good haul with the P. C. drag net. As usual, a number of the expected guests were absent; but, when it was inconvenient for the party to be present, the silver proxy answered the end equally well, as in the case of Katy Kerr, who was blamed for pulling the ears, nose, and whiskers of her truant Tam. As the family has lately paid a fair portion of the National debt, Katy's absence bestowed on the funds an additional 10s.

Sam Cherry, Cambuslanethan, was also absent and forfeited his 7s. 6d. Whatever qualifications Sammy may possess, he is not a gallant, or he would not have acted so *unmannerly* as he did to alone 'Waddy.' The spalpeen!

If Home rule on the other side of the 'pond is carried out on the same principle as it is done in Wishaw, little wonder it does not meet the approval expected or desired by its promoters. In order to show his opinion on this national question, Thomas M'Queen, one night lately, gave his household an illustrated specimen of his opinions by treating his wife to process used by the shoemakers when repairing an old shoe; that is, by "welting" it. Tommy's trick was opposed by a female friend, and she, too, came in for a share of the repairs done by the strap. This bit of a job o-at the advocate of ruling his own home the sum of 20s.

Mick Condren, from Cleland, had got his suck from a bully barrel, at least he made noise enough to make people believe that he was a man of invincible valour. Mick's bouncing and bullying, and coarse talking led to a hook off by the Bobs, and having left 15s., he hooked it home and stays there.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." So thought Ned, nephew to Mick above. When his uncle was in the hands of the Bobs, the cruel, cowardly caitiff with a large stone inflicted several wounds on the inspector's head, a dangerous one in close proximity to the eye. Ned was collared and kept till Monday, and for the dastardly deed, a fine of twenty pounds was inflicted on the miscreant. The money not being forthcoming, the country will for six months be rid of Ned the bruiser.

"There's threescores, and fourscore reels." Well, it was a foursome as performed by pat Clark, Clydesdale rows: Henry Hughes, John Thomson, and Bob Jardone, all of Wishaw, one night when "the maut was aboon the meal." Both music and dancing were contrary to ball room etiquette in Wishaw, and the sums exacted were 10*s.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*, respectively.

Edward Johnston, Cleland; Wm. M'Aulay, and Jas. M'Killop, are all entered as students in the astronomical, or stargazing class, and have all paid the usual fee of 5*s.* en'ry money.

On Tuesday, Bailie Currie had an interview with Jeremiah Dresco'l, from Berryhill, to hear Jerry give an explanation as to a little affair that took place recently. Meeting a moulder, whose personal appearance or opinions were not to his taste, Jerry tried to alter, reform, or mould the moulder to his own mind; but failing in his efforts he was ordered to pay 15*s.* for the experiment. No such sum could be raised on Jerry's behalf, so he has to give an equivalent in labour.

David Stainton, to show the opinions he holds politically, wished a certain personage at the back-of-beyond, to let Dauvit know his opinions were unsalted for, he paid 30*s.*, otherwise he would, ere now, be a but-an-ben neighbour with Jerry.

What with butcher meat and coal at their present prices, and every necessity of life selling at proportionately high rates, living in England is terribly expensive work, and I strongly recommend fathers of families serving in India and entitled to furlough to pause before booking themselves and their *kutta* by the P. & O. or any other Steam Navigation Company, for they will find the means provided by a grateful country but limited. The crops in Scotland of wheat, oats and potatoes are ruined, and Mr. Mechi writes to the *Times* that England will have to import twenty millions' worth of wheat above her usual requirements. Foot and mouth disease is very prevalent, and in Yorkshire there have been serious outbreaks of rinderpest. During the winter we are doomed to bread riots and meat riots also. There has been a meeting of the London Patriotic Society in Trafalgar Square to consider the best means of reducing the high price of provisions, when resolutions were passed to the effect that the orders in Council restricting the importation of foreign cattle, are not for the prevention of disease, but to establish a system of monopoly for the protection of the interests of home cattle breeders, which ought not to be tolerated in a country pledged to free trade: that the Land and Game Laws are the principal causes of the high prices of provisions, by restricting the producing powers of the land, and that if the land, at present used as preserves for game, were properly cultivated, the whole population could be supplied with food at reasonable prices. We are this year £27,200,000 poorer than we should have been had we harvested an average crop of wheat and a sound crop of potatoes. We usually pay the foreigners from £60,000,000 to £70,000,000 for meat and bread stuffs, and this year we must expend over £110,000,000 on that account. As to high wages I may instance the fact that colliers now are paid 8*s.* 6*d.* for a day of six hours, that they work four days in the seven and are drunk the other three. The *Norwich Mercury* records one of the most extraordinary feats I ever remember to have heard of, and which almost passes comprehension. Had it not been related by careful, circumstantial, and reliable authority, both verbally and in "black and white," I should have imagined that there must be some mistake in the figures. On the 28th of last month Lord Walsingham went out shooting on his Bluber house moors in Yorkshire, attended only by his gamekeepers and their staff, and killed with his own gun the astounding number of 842 head of grouse. Of these 550 were brought to bag before one o'clock in the day. In years past Mr. Wm. Coke won a heavy wager and was thought a wonderful shot when he killed 100 brace of partridges in one day. Johnson the swimmer has matched himself for £100 to swim from Paris to Maison Lafitte without stopping. A rumour in connection with the Queen's visit to Dunrobin is current to the effect that the Princess Beatrice will shortly be engaged to the Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. The Marquis is now abroad. He reached his majority in July last. The Princess is only in her sixteenth year. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh weds the daughter of the Red Prince of Prussia. The Duke is an excellent shot, and nineteen stags have fallen to his rifle this season already. It is stated by a well-informed continental journal, that the Emperor William of Germany, finding the cares and duties of the state bearing too heavily on him in his old age, desires to abdicate, and contemplates doing so immediately, in order that the Crown Prince may have the advantage of Prince Bismark's tuition in the art of ruling. Early in October the Prince of Wales and the Czarewitch are expected to visit Paris, on which occasion a series of fêtes in honour of the distinguished foreigners are to be given at the Elysees. It is curious that neither of these Heirs Apparent is guilty of an over-attachment to his German relatives.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC PRINTING.—We are informed by Mr. Richard Herring that he has contrived an arrangement for a more rapid method of telegraphic printing than any now employed. Mr. Herring had been applied to by Mr. Franklin for a means of sending phonetic signs by telegraph; Mr. Franklin desiring for this purpose to be able to print four symbols simultaneously—the four to be either all dots, all dashes, or any combination of the two. Mr. Herring found that it would be possible to accomplish this by attaching eight keys to a modification of his present instrument, so arranged that four batteries, by means of four wires, should control four inking dials like that which he has now in use.—*Times.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicor Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

DENGUE FEVER AT WUDWAN.—We learn that dengue fever is at present raging at Wudwan.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a prematurely born native child was found by the police on Nowrojee Hill on Sunday morning.

POLITICAL AGENT AT KATTYWAR.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the course of this week.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Saturday—one at Carnac Bunder and the other at Coppersmith Street.

ACCIDENT.—A man by name Hurry Chobajee accidentally fell from a pile of wood on Saturday and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Nearly Rs. 22,800 have been subscribed towards the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

MURDER IN THE VILLAGE OF SURUSWUNEE.—The other day a patidar was murdered by several persons in the village of Suruswunee, in the Kaira collectorate. The murderers have been arrested.

EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of a Portuguese. The jury found that death was caused by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Sonapore on Saturday on the body of a Hindoo named Cassinath Heera. The jury found that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in Back Bay.

MR. ARTHUR T. CRAWFORD.—A native paper contradicts the rumour which we published last week regarding the dismissal of Mr. Arthur T. Crawford, our late Municipal Commissioner. It says that at present there is no foundation for the rumour.

ACCIDENT AT THE BYCULLA WORKSHOPS.—Peter Barry, a fitter, had the fingers of his right hand jammed among machinery on Saturday whilst working at the workshops at Byculla. He was removed to the European General Hospital, where he was attended to.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Last week a policeman found in Meadow street a pocket-book containing one rupee and ten annas and four half anna postage stamps. The same was forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, where it will be made over to the owner on application.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.—We learn that the family of Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla left for Damaun on Saturday. It is stated that a respectable European firm of this city had expressed their willingness to Mr. Ruttonjee to settle his affairs. Mr. Ruttonjee has taken all his books with him.

A CURIOUS REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—The *Rast Goftar* announces that the Portuguese Government at Damaun, in order to abate the virulence of cholera which is at present raging there, has ordered guns to be fired in different parts of the town at short intervals. Supposing the Health Department of the Municipality try this cure!

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 310 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 68 were under sentences from the High Court, 216 from the Magistrates of Police, 33 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 227 were natives, and the remaining 83 were Europeans.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—The other day a native servant, in the employ of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, went out with his master's children for a walk. Having gone about five hundred paces from the house he removed the ornaments from the children and absconded. The matter was reported to the police, but the offender has not yet been arrested.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, about 4 P.M., a robbery was committed in Loharchall street at the house of Mr. Ramchunder Damodherjee, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 500 were stolen from a child, who was standing with two other children on the verandah of the house. The police authorities, to whom the matter was reported, are on the alert for the capture of the thief.

VAGRANCY ACT.—M. H. Jackson, W. H. Duncan, C. Shirley, J. Smith, and Mathew Fagan, Europeans, were yesterday charged, the first three before Mr. Connon, the fourth before Mr. Woodward, and the last before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN AT KAIRA.—A Brahmin, residing at Umreth, in the Kaira collectorate, had some dispute with his wife. The latter was in the keeping of another Brahmin, and she instigated her paramour to murder her husband. The paramour went one night to the house of the husband, and while the latter was asleep inflicted several wounds on him, so that the husband died from the effects of the injuries he had received. The murderer is in the custody of the police.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—A Marwarry shroff named Deepa Kessowjee, residing and keeping a shop in the market, near the Juma Musjid, has reported to the executive police that on Saturday morning he lost gold ornaments, valued at about Rs. 4,824, from an iron safe. The keys of the shop were with him, and the ornaments belonged to a man who had gone to his native country. The police have arrested on suspicion some partners of the complainant, who were in the shop at the time he placed the ornaments in the safe.

THE LATE MR. DADABHOY COWASJEE.—A few days ago we briefly announced the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee of Damaun. This gentleman was well known in Guzerat as the agent of the Raja of Dhurumpore, and a stanch friend of the Portuguese Government. Notwithstanding his wealth and position, he was simple and unassuming in his manners, and was always accessible to the poor, whose wants he was ever ready to meet. He and his brother were conspicuous in supporting the charitable dispensary at Oodwara, after the lamentable death of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. On the occasion of his funeral the sum of Rs. 2,500 was subscribed, which was set aside for charitable purposes, chiefly in connection with a fund founded for maintaining the dignity and purity of the Parsee priests of Damaun.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.

THE inaugural match of the season was played by this Club on Saturday afternoon last, the sides being the members residing North against those residing South of the Wellington Fountain. Play commenced at 2-30 sharp, and though time did not permit of the decision of the match by the result of the second innings some very scientific cricket was exhibited during the exciting four hours the first innings lasted. Want of space prevents us recording a detailed account of the match, which, by the way, resulted in a tie; but we may particularise the play of Messrs. Ward-Doyle, Clarke and Shea for the North, and of Messrs. Melville-Tucker, Clough and Devlin for the South. MacIntyre's round arm bowling was very effective, while the fielding of Bashford, the late energetic secretary, was much admired. We subjoin the score of Saturday's game:—

NORTH.

Doyle, b MacIntyre	... ...	...	15
Walshe, Jr., b MacIntyre, c Devlin	... ...	...	4
Ward, run out	... ...	...	23
Clarke, c Bashford	... ...	...	17
Nagle, b MacIntyre	... ...	...	0
Shea, b MacIntyre	... ...	...	22
Walshe, Sr., b Devlin	... ...	...	4
Linn, not out	... ...	...	2
Metcher, b MacIntyre	... ...	...	0
Lovett, c Bashford, b Devlin	... ...	...	1
Cox, b. MacIntyre	... ...	...	9
	Byes	...	4
	Wides...	...	
	Total ...	...	101

SOUTH.

Clough, c and b Ward	... ...	...	15
Bashford, b Ward	... ...	...	7
MacIntyre, c Linn, b Clarke	... ...	...	3
Melville-Tucker, not out	... ...	...	24
Devlin, b Ward	... ...	...	18
Ryan, b Clarke	... ...	...	0
Monday, c Ward, b Clarke	... ...	...	9
Simpson, b Ward	... ...	...	2
Robottom, c and b Clarke	... ...	...	5
Scott, c Linn	... ...	...	12
Adams, b Ward	... ...	...	10
	Byes	...	3
	Wides	...	2
	Total ...	...	101

HIGH COURT.—8TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

432-72—C. Tyabjee—Narayenjee Shamjee and others v. Eduljee Jivajee—No appearance.

503-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation, Limited v. Tullockchund Hocumchund—No appearance.

504-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation, Limited v. Cursetjee Rustomjee Davur—No appearance.

505-72—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Cosman Hajee, &c. v. Narayen Ghella and another—No appearance.

507-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jivee v. Soondarjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

508-72—M. H. Khan—Secunder Jahn Begum v. William Loudon. No appearance.

512-72—M. H. Khan—Shumsoodin bin Kootboodin, &c., and another v. Chimnajee Perajee and others—No appearance.

MOTIONS.

532-72—Tyabjee—Lullcobhoy Hurjivun v. Bai Ambavhoo—Leathes and Crawford.

For further directions and costs.

423-66—Dallas and Lynch—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj v. Jugjeevun Hemjee—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

FOR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Dallas—Surtoor Nursoo Dhunjeee v. Ankull Lingoo Nagoo.

SHORT CAUSES.

733-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nurseydass Jitram v. Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—Garud.

343-68—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Dhunbaijee, widow, and others v. Mahomed Syed Parkar—No appearance.

517-72—In person—Dayabhoy Jugjivundass v. Dhrumchunk Premchund—No appearance.

520-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Ally Mahomed Ebrahim v. Jumna Abdool R.—No appearance.

529-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdass Goorsamull v. William Lake Fulcher—No appearance.

534-72—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Merwanjee N. v. Arnold Burrows C.—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

431-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Ramjee v. Tarrachund Ramchunder—J. C. Cama.

322-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj H. v. Petamberdass Narayenjee—Dallas and Lynch.

448-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Runchordass Jairam v. Dadabhoy Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

415-72—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and Mediterranean Bank Ld. v. Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

479-72—C. Tyabjee—Hassumbhoy Dajee and others v. Luckmandass Goculchundjee and others—No appearance.

491-72—C. Tyabjee—Munmohundass Cursondass and others v. Dhunjibhoy Byramjee Rana—No appearance.

495-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Ruttonjee Bomanjee and another v. Ardasir Ookerjee—No appearance.

496-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurrydass Doongersey and another v. Moola Shumsoodin Moola, &c.—No appearance.

499-72—Garud—Premjee Doongersey and another v. Vussonjee Pitamber—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BAVELAU, 1,034 tons, Captain Byrne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain Guizlar, sailed yesterday for Surat with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SNOWDON, 652 tons, Captain R. Goodsell, arrived yesterday from Rangoon (August 9th) with a cargo of timber.

THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. Baker, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Surat with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr. Wakeford, 42 natives, 4 children, and 3 infants.

THE BRITISH BARQUE JOHN AND MARY, 243 tons, Captain L. D. Padua, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Cochin (9th Sept.) with the following cargo:—471 casks cocoanut-oil, 7,425 packages coir yarn, 40 bundles coprah, 10 bundles dry ginger, 2 bundles croton seeds and 8 nos. mango-wood canoe. She is consigned to Govindjee Veerjee.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 3rd inst. per F. S. Meinam:—

From Calcutta to Marseilles—Mrs. Atkinson and 3 children, Dr. and Mrs. Kilery and child, Messrs. Christien, Slim and Parrean.

To Galle—Mr. Watson and servant, Messrs. Thomson, W. and E. Thomas.

To Pondicherry—Mr. Lalung Bannaire.

To Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Mr. Main and 3 natives.

THE S.S. PARNASSUS.—An official news report from Aden, dated the 25th ult., says:—

H. M. S. Kwang Tung, B. M., left Aden for Cape Guardafui on the 18th inst., with Captain Wilson, the special officer of the Salvage Association on board, and returned yesterday evening. Captain Elton reports that on arrival, the wrecked steam ship Parnassus was found to have her back broken between the funnel and mainmast, and that the after part of the vessel had settled down some three or four feet and was swaying to and fro with the sea. She has consequently been abandoned as a total wreck.

There is no local news to communicate by this mail.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. HIMALAYA, 911 tons, Captain C. Heasman, arrived on the 6th instant from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following cargo:—From Calcutta—307 bags sugar, 431 bags rice and sugar, 50 bags saltpetre, 118 packages store, and 5 cases sundries. From Cocoanada—36 bags pepper, 8 cases cigars, and 5 sundries. From Madras.—72 casks cocoanut oil, and 6 cases sundries. From Negapatam—7 cases cigars. From Galle—3 bags rice, 29 chests tea, and 119 packages goods. From Alleppy—2 cases cardamoms, and 40 bags coprah. From Cochin—126 packages coprah, and 1 bundle hides. From Calicut—151 packages coprah, one dubber ghee, and 12 bales clothing. From Tellicherry—96 bags pepper, and 20 packages betelnuts.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Cashmere, 676 tons, Captain Gavin, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following cargo:—Bussorah, 11 boxes specie, and 7 dubbers ghee. From Bushire—8 bundles specie, 65 bales cotton, 10 bundles hides, 1 bundle carpet, 7 packages salam, 106 packages almonds, and 16 packages otta. From Behrin—8 bundles pearls and 2 horses. From Linga—26 packages assafœtida, 13 packages goods, 2 bundles pearls, and 1 dubber ghee. From Bunder Abbass—1 bundle specie, 4 packages nuts, 53 bales wool, 2 bundles hides, 1 case saffron, 53 bags assafœtida, 54 baskets fruits, and 18 packages cummin seed. From Muscat—2 boxes specie, 2 bundles pearls, 2 packages hulva, 2 bundles sharkfins, 11 packages fruits, and 8 bundles fishmaws. From Kurrachee—42 bales wool, 131 chests indigo, 75 bundles hides, 63 bales cotton, 2 bundles ivory, 64 bags seeds, 96 bags rice, and 8 cases sundries; and the following passengers:—Mr. Oswald, Colonel Alexander, and forty deck passenger from different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
2 48 m	5 3	Tuesday..... 8	8 40 m	2 4
3 18 a	3 9		8 53 a	6 3
3 45 m	4 4	Wednesday ... 9	9 35 m	1 4
4 7 a	2 9		9 47 a	5 4
4 50 m	3 9	Thursday 10	10 46 m	0 10
5 20 a	1 11		11 5 a	4 6
6 16 m	3 7	Friday 11	.....	.....
6 11 a	1 10		0 28 a	1 3
7 45 m	4 1	Saturday..... 12	0 43 m	4 1
8 4 a	2 6		2 9 a	2 4
9 54 m	5 0	Sunday 13	2 17 m	4 5
10 14 a	3 10		3 15 a	4 0
9 39 m	5 9	Monday..... 14	3 20 m	4 11
10 7 a	3 1		3 58 a	5 7

Moon—First Quarter 10th, 1h. 54m. A.M.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

In merely mentioning that the sixth meeting between the Scotch and Irish and the English football heroes will take place this evening, we say enough, we fancy, to send all Bombay down to the Esplanade to witness this most extraordinary match. Our contemporary the *Times of India* is not so sure now as to which side shall be victorious, and has deserted the cause of the English so far as to declare that both sides deserve to win. If the Football Genius takes out our contemporary and is guided by the important opinions that appear regularly in its columns, his mind must be agonised by the difficulty that will arise regarding the decision he ought to come to in the International match. On the one hand, all the ladies in the city are partisans either on the Thistle and Shamrock or the Rose side, and would devote a whole month to knitting and sewing for a charitable bazaar if that would enable them to see one party or the other win; but on the other hand, if the Genius have justice in his composition, he must give victory to the side deserving it, and as he has it on weighty authority that both sides "deserve" it, how can he possibly meet the wishes of the ladies and give victory to either Scotch or English? It is a very hard nut to crack, even for a Football Genius, but we trust he will crack it to-night in some way or other, and keep two or three thousand people from rolling home in their gharries in low spirits consequent upon being disappointed for the sixth time in the matter of the Great International Football contest. By the way, we hope the combatants will come up to the scratch in good time, and we desire specially to point out that the authorities have announced that play will commence at a quarter past five instead of half past five.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, 2,987 tons Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Cookson, Mr. T. Joone, Surgeon Major J. Byrne, and Lieutenant G. H. C. Stracey.

For Brindisi—Mr. Knox, Mr. J. Vaughan, Major A. Mackenzie, and Mr. G. Bridge.

For Venice—Mr. Hannah, Mr. P. Crichton, and Captain and Mrs. H. Cathcart.

She likewise took the following cargo:— 336 bales cotton, 463 bales wool, 53 cwts. olibanum, 25½ cwts. ivory, 2,358 corges hides, 9,429

INDIAN ITEMS.

The idea of giving a separate inspector of schools to Orissa has been given up for the present.

Corporal Allen, who was shot by Private Roddy of the 1-21st Fusiliers at Bangalore lately, died on Thursday morning, and was buried that evening. His murderer will of course have to stand his trial on the capital charge.

Bangalore.—A Bangalore correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes—"The weather continues glorious—throughout the day, delightful, cool and pleasant. Pigeon shooting is suspended through a scarcity of birds. Boating is in great force—some talk of sending a crew to Poona next year. The hounds meet frequently, and the field keeps up tolerably well, with fewer casualties at the nullahs."

Wilful Murder.—About a week ago ten men, being ryots of a wealthy zemindar of Ulubaria, in the Howrah district, strangled to death another ryot, who used to make himself very obnoxious in various ways, by carrying information to the zemindar regarding these men in order to gain favour. It appears that he was brought to the house of one of the defendants under false pretences at night at about 9 o'clock, and after having hanged him they threw the body into a field, where the police subsequently found the corpse, and have also been very successful in arresting eight men concerned in the murder.—*Englishman.*

The English Church Union at Bombay has been looking for, and we believe has found, a priest in England to take up mission work in Bombay. The idea, we understand, is to establish a clergy house, sisterhood, and penitentiary, and while supplying church privileges to those residents of Bombay who value them, to work at the same time among the lower part of the population. Is such a scheme utterly beyond the powers of the E. C. U. in Calcutta?—*Indian Church Gazette.*

Useful Christmas Boxes for the S. P. C. K. Chaplains.—It was mentioned some time ago that the S. P. C. K. was about to present to every chaplain in this diocese a small clerical library. Eighty-two of these libraries, we now learn, were despatched in August, and may be expected to come in as Christmas-boxes. We trust that the laity will cherish no extravagant expectations about the consequences of so much carefully selected theological literature being imported for the benefit of their clergy. We also venture to assure them that the gift extends to other dioceses, and that their own clergy have not been singled out as specially in need of enlightenment. The society places upon its gift to each chaplain the modest value of 4*l.*—*Ibid.*

Crown Patent Fuel.—The Consulting Engineer for Railways has submitted to Government a report from the Locomotive Superintendent upon the results of certain experiments which have lately been made with a view to determine the relative merits of "crown patent fuel," as compared with coal, and with coal and coke mixed. The result of the experiments seems to prove satisfactorily the high value of the "crown patent fuel," there being a saving effected by using it of 11·84 per cent. when compared with coal, and of 10·24 per cent. when compared with coal and coke mixed in equal quantities. Mr. Barton Wright states that although the cost of the "crown patent fuel" is higher in England than that of coal, the freight charged upon it is considerably less than for coal or coke, and the landing charges being also less, its costs at Madras is not greater than that of coal, and considerably less than that of coke. Mr. Wright also states that while the deterioration of coal, when stored in India, is rapid and considerable, "crown fuel" can be kept in India for years without any perceptible deterioration taking place. The Consulting Engineer suggested that Mr. Wright's report be forwarded to the Government of India for the information of Indian railway companies generally.—*Madras Times.*

"Chaff" from Travancore.—We have often heard of 'saving' one's 'bacon.' That is not always possible, but we have lately had proof that even saving the *tin* may be advantageous! The gallant 23rd L. I. had an auction the other day at their mess I am informed, when gentlemen sold their old slippers, and ladies their faded roses! One gallant officer is supposed to have made a fortune thereby disposing of the accumulations of years in the shape of biscuit, bacon, and sardine tins (empty)! herein has the 'hint' I wish to convey to the 'services'—if a man will only save his bacon-tins he may laugh at the Duke of Argyll. As an illustration of the efficiency of the cantonment police at Quilon, I must tell you an anecdote I heard the other day. It appears that on several occasions the residents on getting up in the morning found their poultry yards had been laid under contribution during the night. Like 'love,' the thieves laughed at locksmiths—and at the police! till one night they (the thieves) left behind them the lid of a basket, much to the joy of the 'guardians of the night,' who bore it off in triumph and *hung it up in the Choultry.* When asked what this proceeding meant, they said they were going to keep a strict watch about the place, and if any one was seen to look attentively at the suspended basket cover, he would be at once pounced on, for who but the thief would take the trouble to look at it!—*Ibid.*

POLITICAL AGENTS AND DISCONTENT AMONGST THE NATIVE PRINCES.

(*Englishman.*)

It is no secret that at the present moment there is an amount of discontent amongst the Native Princes of India, at whose Courts we have Political Agents, which must, sooner or later, attract the attention of the Government here or at home. From information which has reached us, we learn that some of the most powerful Chiefs in Central India are endavouring to get their complaints heard. These complaints seem to partake of the same character, viz., the "domineering" and "dragooning" of the Political Agents, which rendered the Chiefs more cyphers in their own States.

In 1814, Lord Hastings, referring to the action of a Political Agent with Independent States, wrote: "Instead of acting in the character of an ambassador, he assumes the functions of a dictator; interferes in all their private concerns; countenances refractory subjects against them; and makes most ostentatious exhibition of this exercise of authority."

In the above remarks, written upwards of half a century ago, will be found the general complaint and grievance of the Native Princes to-day. These Princes, who are called our "Allies," complain that the Political Agents assume a position in their States different from the position originally intended in the treaties or sunnuds made with the British Government. In these treaties they agreed to receive British representatives at their Courts, but there was no authority given to such representatives to interfere in the internal administration or private affairs of the Chiefs. In cases of oppression or utter misrule, the action of the Political Agents was supposed to be defined by the British Government, and not left to the wills or impulses of its representatives.

The Royal proclamation said: "We will uphold the right and dignity of our Natives Princes," &c. But our Political Agents degrade them in the eyes of their subjects by the dictatorial position they assume, by interfering on all matters that they consider do not coincide with their own views. This interference at once undermines the power of the Chief—opens the door to intriguing ministers and subordinates who are ever anxious to gain power through the favour of the Political Agent. Where the Political Agent thinks he has reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct or character of a Native Prince, it is made public, through the extraordinary action of the Government in publishing the annual reports of the Political Officers. The Chiefs held up to scorn and reproach in these reports are hardly likely to be conciliated towards our rule by such free expression of the opinions of the Agents at their Courts. These reports are known to the ministers and subordinates of the Court, who know how to make capital out of them for their own benefit, disparaging the Chief to his own subjects.

But how are these reports made? What test is there of their accuracy? They are generally based upon information given to the Political Agent by his amla or such hangers-on of the Court as have managed to gain his confidence. In nine cases out of ten these men are scoundrels, whose business in life is intrigue. If Political Agents will descend so low as to inquire into all the private habits and concerns of a Chief, even to the petty squabbles and goings on in his zenana, he must make use for such inquiry of the most intriguing and disreputable agents. The information obtained thus, he sends to Government in his annual report, which is printed and published to the world! The Chief commented upon has no opportunity of explanation or reply. He knows, however, that he has been unfavourably reported upon—has lost caste in the eyes of the British Government, and been degraded in those of his own subjects. Can any one who has studied native character believe that such a man will be in his heart anything but our enemy? Lip loyalty he may display in the most fluent way—he may give his money liberally for public purposes—for dispensaries, education, or to build a memorial to the departed worth of some British statesman—but in his heart of hearts he is nourishing wrath for the day of wrath, which he hopes and believes *must* come.

The Political Agent, in supporting a minister against his Chief, is sowing seeds of discord and intrigue, which may yet bear bitter fruit. Could the Chiefs get the ear of the Viceroy, and be encouraged to speak openly, confidence in our good intentions and *real* loyalty would possibly succeed the distrust and discontent which now exist. Fear of the Political Agent keeps back much that it would be well for the Government to know.

Some of the Political Officers have no sympathy with the natives—they dislike them, and keep aloof from them, knowing little of their manners and customs and etiquette, and in some cases only knowing their language in a sort of khidmatgar *patois.* If our Government is to be in the true sense of the word *friendly* with Native Chiefs, our representatives at their Courts must be friendly too. A man who is not capable of gaining that friendship and confidence, and ready to lead instead of *drive* them into reforms and good government, should not be our (*mis*) representative. Summed up, the chief complaints of the Native Chiefs are:

1. They cannot get to the ear of the head of the Government—they, to use one of their own expressions, "cannot speak with their own lips, and hear with their own ears."

2. They feel the position assumed by the Political Agent to be one of command instead of one of friendship—their ministers or subordinates are shown favour by him, and they are supported by his influence.

3. Their private affairs are pried into with a minute and degrading curiosity.

4. The faults found in their character or administration by the Political Agent are published by the Government without any opportunity being given to them of rebutting the accusations, or affording explanation.

5. There is too much interference in all matters of their administration. There is a pushing and forcing changes, whether reforms or not, which ought to be done gradually, but which done as at present create fear and discontent. In a word, we are raising distrust and dislike where we should have gained confidence and good will.

TEA-BUG BLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I hear from various sources that a blight is now pretty common among the tea-trees in Cachar.

From what I am told, it much resembles a blight which is steadily on the increase in Upper Assam, and which, at no very distant date, will probably cause more or less of a panic among holders of tea property, inasmuch as it affects the out-turn of a garden to the extent of twenty per cent, or more (already).

The general appearance of a garden affected is that the shoots have a brownish spotty appearance, and shrivel up.

On closely examining a tea-tree so affected early in the day, a very minute insect may be seen here and there on the young shoots, generally on those freshly punctured alone, as the insect is, while young, so small, it is not readily detected, and is of a pale tea-liquor colour.

It is a true bug, and may be known by having no jaws, and only a proboscis, and by its long antennæ or feelers.

As it increases in growth, the colour deepens to a rich dark orange, and is semi-transparent; in fact, it is distended with tea-liquor; eventually it becomes winged, and changed to a white and black insect, not unlike a large mosquito, but with a very characteristic spine on the back like a drumstick.

If the insect be carefully watched, it will be seen to slowly puncture the leaf (or tip), always young soft leaf too, and, after sucking some time, puncture other places near, the first spot after a little time turning brown, as the tissues near the wound oxidise.

Colonel Money evidently alludes to the bug at p. 221 of his essay in the A. and H. Society edition.

Many blights attack tea, some the stem, others the old leaf, but very few, indeed, except this one, is our *direct competitor for young leaf.* Indeed, I believe it already far exceeds in damage all others put together.

With the exception of a few tea-planters near here, I think very few are aware of the cause of this blight.

Some time last year I forwarded specimens to the Indian museum, where, I have no doubt, planters who visit Calcutta can see them. I also forwarded drawings of how they attacked the leaf, and shrivelled it up. Trees badly attacked not only look *withered*, but have all the appearance of having been severely plucked, although not a shoot may have been taken, for when the peko tip is punctured it *dies*, and the eyes lower down all shoot out, and in turn are soon after killed. It seems as prevalent in the open as under shade; in highly cultivated tea quite as much as tea in jungle. I have never found it on anything except *tea*, and believe there is no more chance of curing it than of killing all the mosquitoes in Bengal.

I enclose a few sketches. S. E. PEAL.

Sibsagur, Assam, September 18, 1872.

THE NEW ORGAN FOR THE BOMBAY TOWN HALL.

(*Guardian*, Sept 11.)

An organ, built in London at the cost of a Bombay Jewish gentleman, to be presented to the Town Hall of his native city, is so suggestive an illustration of the movements of modern Anglo-Indian life, that in itself it calls for at least a word of passing notice. The offering of this handsome gift by Sir Albert Sassoon is said, indeed, to have been prompted by a desire to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay. But the munificence of the Sassoon family is hereditary; and it may be assumed that if the Duke had not gone to India at all, Sir Albert would have found some other occasion for the exercise of his liberality. The organ is now finished, and has been played upon in public at Messrs. Bishop and Starr's manufactory in the Marylebone-road, by some of the most popular organists now in London, among others by Mr. Best and the two brothers Le Jeune. According to our notion as to what constitutes perfection of quality in an organ, Messrs. Bishop and Starr have completed as satisfactory a piece of workmanship as has ever been turned out by a London builder. An organ, according to our likings, should be distinguished by precisely that same unity of tone which we expect in a pianoforte, and which is yielded by a complete orchestra when handled by the greatest masters. Every organ wherein there is a predominance of brassiness, or of any class of stops, is so far faulty, and fails of impressing the mind with that sense of heroic grandeur in which the organ stands alone. This unity, accompanied with a sweetness, not of the cloying sort, and a complete roundness and fulness of quality, we have generally found in Messrs. Bishop's organs; and in the present case these same qualities are quite as conspicuous as ever. Without being a monster organ, the pedal pipes being only on the sixteen feet scale, it is quite large enough to gave the builders ample scope for carrying out their conception, and it has a full sufficiency of the various solo stops in which the inventors of the day delight. It counts forty stops in all, and about 2,350 pipes, including six complete sets of pedal pipes, each of them two octaves and a half in extent. The pneumatic action, for a new and more economical form of which the builders have lately taken out a fresh patent, is applied to the great and swell manuals, and the mechanism is of course such as would have sent a thrill of delight through the souls of Bach and Handel, accustomed as they were to the stiff and cumbrous machinery of their time.

Without these facilities supplied by the modern organ, such playing as Mr. Best's would, we should suppose, be impossible. The rapid execution, especially with the feet, in which he is perhaps unsurpassed, must have been out of the question a hundred years ago. Nothing could be finer than his playing of the *Passacaglia*, in C minor, of Sebastian Bach, with a theme given out on the pedals. Execution is, in fact, Mr. Best's great point. His phrasing is apt to become a little exaggerated, and he carries his old fondness for quickening and slackening the time in separate passages to an excessive extent. Phrasing on the organ is, undoubtedly, a more difficult art than upon the violin or the pianoforte, and to the older school of players it was almost unknown. Still, it is absolutely essential to a perfect performance, as it is the very life and soul of expression. In the same somewhat questionable taste, Mr. Best now and then indulges in a too liberal use of additional notes, by way of filling up the comparatively thin writings of the old composers. There can be no doubt, indeed, that Handel always designed his organ works, and his orchestral works, too, to be filled up to a certain extent at the performer's or accompanyist's discretion. But Mr. Best sometimes uses this liberty with, as we think, an excessive freedom, and the result is a sort of cloudiness and thickness of sound, impairing both melodies and harmonies, instead of enriching them.

The playing of the young Le Jeunes is really as wonderful as ever, though, as the elder of the two must now be about eighteen years old, it is not so startling as when the musical world first heard Bach's most difficult fugues played by two boys so small that they were forced almost to jump from spot to spot in order to get at the keys on the manuals and the pedals. They are now steadily maturing, and promise some day to take the very highest rank as organ players. Each of them played two works of his own, extremely well written, and in the best style. Without any very striking originality in the way of melody, these compositions show a complete grasp of the resources of counter point, and are entirely free from those reminiscences into which young composers are apt to fall. Such playing is, no doubt, not to be heard in Bombay. And the question naturally arises, will young India take to European organ-playing as it takes to European culture in general?

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND YAKOOB BEG.

Baron Kaulbars, already known for his adventurous travels in the Thian Shan mountains, has taken a leaf out of Mr. Forsyth's book and paid a visit to the Atalik Ghazi's territories, with more successful results, however, than Mr. Forsyth, in that he has seen the Lord of the Six Cities, and has concluded a treaty with him for freedom of trade between Russia and Eastern Turkistan. Of the preliminary negotiations nothing more is said by the Turkistan *Official Gazette*—which is our authority in this matter—than that they were "prolonged," as well they might be when Yakoob Beg would be resisting to the utmost a proceeding which he would be sure to regard as the first blow towards driving the wedge of encroachment home. Irrespectively of the overtures made to him for some time past through trading agents, which he has persistently distrusted, he has had another trouble to bear in the shape of M. Chepelef's daring reconnaissance last autumn of the Mousarte Pass (designated Musur in Colonel Walker's admirable map of Central Asia). Concerning this Russian officer's expedition, which has not attracted the notice that it deserves, we may have some more remarks to make on another occasion. Suffice it to say here that he is believed to be the first European who has penetrated over the glaciers of this difficult range to its southern slopes; that he has verified the general accuracy of the Chinese accounts concerning this route over it, which was one of postal communication between Kuldja and Aksa in the days of the Celestial Empire's supremacy in these regions, and that he only refrained from descending into the lowlands for fear of the misconstruction that might be put on his movements. As it was, the appearance of himself and his Cossack guard at an outpost high up on the southern slope, held by soldiers of the Atalik Ghazi, was the cause of considerable alarm. To be visited so soon afterwards by an equally intrepid explorer, playing for the nonce the part of treaty maker, must have been very annoying to Yakoob Beg's peace of mind, as it will be, we fear, to our own less fortunate advocate of piece goods. To witness the execution of the treaty all the notables of the Altyshuhr were summoned to Kashgar. On their arrival a further delay occurred because, as the official organ tells us, Yakoob Beg wished to pay the Governor-General of Turkistan the compliment of concluding the business on his fête day, May the 21st. This way of accounting for the Atalik Ghazi's hesitation to sign away his independence is, to say the least of it, ingenious.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, 26th August.

For the last few days ball practice with artillery guns is held every day from afternoon to evening in the plain near Bini Hissar in the presence of the Ameer. A tent has been pitched at this place for His Highness.

Last night, at 10 P.M., a gun was fired as usual. Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan (eldest son of the Ameer and Governor of Cabul) was sitting near a window in his *dewankhana* with some other Chiefs opposite the place whence the gun was fired, when a stone, about half pound in weight, struck so strongly against the shutters that the shutter was broken. The Sirdar at once caused the apprehension of the gunners and their havildar and placed them in confinement.

He says that this stone came from the gun, but the gunners entirely deny it. The Sirdar has not yet reported this matter to the Ameer, but the case is under Naib Hussein Ali Khan's (Naib Commander-in-Chief) investigation.

Cabul, 2nd September.

The Ameer has appointed Naib Hussein Ali Khan (Naib Commander-in-Chief) Commander-in-Chief, and General Hafizoolla Khan (late commandant of army at Herat) Naib Commander-in-Chief of Afghanistan. Khilats for the grant of these appointments have not yet been distributed to these officers.

The western wall of the new cantonment near Cabul has been completed, and the construction of the southern wall has been commenced. The eastern and northern walls will be built next year.

The site called Tuppa Beebee Mahro will be included in this cantonment for the occasional residence of the Ameer only, and special buildings will be constructed on it. The cantonment will be two thousand yards in breadth from north to south, and three thousand or three thousand five hundred yards in length from east to west, according to mason's yard.

Cabul, 16th September.

The following news is by an arrival from Toorkistan:—

When I was at Tajkund it was reported there that the Russian force, consisting of fifty battalions of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and ten batteries of artillery, had arrived at Hushtarkhan on their way to Agha Musjid, at which place they were to be divided into three divisions and to march for Kashghar, Oorgunge and Tajkund respectively. The Russian officer at Tajkund had sent letters to the Khan of Kokund and to the Ameer of Huzrut-i-Sooltan, asking them to order supplies to be collected and kept ready at different stages for the troops. A portion of the Tajkund troops were to leave for Charjoee.

18th.—News has been received from Booghman, to the effect that the relatives of the late Syud Mahomed Khan, Booghmanee, of Sirdhana, have killed a man who was their enemy, and that the Hakim of that place had placed guards over them until the Ameer's orders on the subject are known. The Ameer is an impartial judge, and if the above account turns out true, the criminals will certainly be punished.

19th.—The Ameer is not going direct to Jellalabad as was formerly reported. He will first go to Khogyonee, and having brought the inhabitants of that place to reason, he will arrange matters with the Shunwarees. The Ameer is also thinking of visiting Khyber and Bajore.

20th.—The Ameer has made an addition of twenty-five per cent. on the previous assessment, and has at the same time reduced the allowances of all the Khans and Chiefs of Cabul. For instance Mohomed Raheem Khan, brother of Nail Noor Mohomed Khan, was getting the pay of one hundred sowars—he is, under the present arrangement, to get the allowance of only twenty-five sowars.

21st.—A letter from Candahar states that Sufdur Allee Khan, Hakim of Candahar, had induced Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, Candahari, to have the working of the gold mines, which had been stopped during the life of the late Ameer Dost Mohamed, resumed, but the Sirdar was of opinion that they should continue untouched.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PONDICHERRY ON A WAR-FOOTING.

We learn from the *Courrier de l'Inde Francaise* that Pondicherry has just been placed on a war-footing. The story of this martial equipment, as told by the *Courrier*, is extremely amusing, and shows that routine is quite as powerful in the French as in our own administration. It appears that in July 1870, when the telegraph had announced the declaration of war against Prussia, M. Bontemps, then Governor of the French possessions in India, thought it his duty as a vigilant functionary to place Pondicherry in a state of defence. "With a penetration rare among the agents of the Empire, he saw that Pondicherry might be attacked by sea, by a Prussian fleet, and pushing intuitive perception to its utmost limits, he maintained the possibility of a regular siege by land by a Prusso-English army, united to drive the French from India. Under this impression the Governor assembled his Council, which fell in admiration before his sagacity, and at once gave him the title of the Saviour of the Colony." Then were sent to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies despatch on despatch, message upon message, demanding with the utmost urgency a few thousand charged shells, some hundreds of thousands of cartridges, and powder in proportion. When these pressing demands arrived in France, everything was in disorder. The surrender of Sedan had taken place, and the new Government found nothing but empty arsenals. "M. le Governor Bontemps" says the *Courrier*, "waited expectant, like Sister Ann; but the shells, the cartridges, and the powder did not arrive. It is true that neither did the Prussian fleet arrive in the Pondicherry roads, and that the sepoys placed as sentries on the French frontier were not able to announce the arrival of a Prussian-English *corps de armee.*" In February 1871 a telegram arrived for the Governor-General of French India, and everybody thought that the munitions of war were at last coming to delight the martial souls of the Pondicherry patriots. It only announced the conclusion of peace. What a disappointment! Time passed, and a new Governor, who knew nothing of these warlike requisitions, came to rule over Pondicherry. A few days ago a French ship, the Malabar, arrived off Pondicherry, and nobody knew what she had come there for. Next day the captain of the ship presented himself to the Government, and announced that he had brought from Bourbon some little presents for the city of Pondicherry addressed to the Governor's care. "What are they?" asked Governor Faron; and the reply nearly made M. Bontemps's successor jump out of his chair. "Only five hundred charged shells, several hundred thousand chassepot cartridges, and a considerable number of barrels of powder." "But what am I to do with all these pretty things?" asked the Governor. "Whatever you please, Monsieur le Governor. All I have to do is to get rid of them." Of course, M. Faron had to take charge of the munitions, and find them a lodging somewhere. It appears that after the war had finished the heads of the Marine Department in Paris set about bringing up the arrears of their work; and among other papers they fished up M. Bontemps's requisition, which some official in the old time had endorsed "to be complied with;" and so the munitions of war arrived twenty-six months after they had been asked for, and when peace had been concluded for a year and a half! The best of it is that Pondicherry has only four old pieces of artillery, which are too small for the shells that have been sent, even if they had been fit for anything else than firing blank cartridge. Moreover, Pondicherry does not happen to have any artillerymen, and the hundred and fifty sepoys which it boasts are armed with the old musket, whereas the cartridges sent were suited only for the chassepot! This is certainly quite as good as anything that we could boast of during the Crimean muddle. One does not know which part of the story to admire most—the foresight that made M. Bontemps expect that Prussia would trouble herself to send a fleet to Pondicherry, and that induced him to believe England would be so insane as to favour Prussian pretensions in India; the bravery that determined that Governor to resolve upon a determined defence with his 150 sepoys and four old cannon; or the admirable arrangements by means of which the Colony has received an ample supply of all those munitions of war which it cannot possibly have any use for.—*Madras Times.*

THE ST. LEGER.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 12.)

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for 3-year-olds, colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb.; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. St Leger course. 191 subs.

Lord Wilton's Wenlock, by Lord Clifden—Mineral, 8st. 10lb. ..... Maidment 1
Mr. Jos. Dawson's Prince Charlie, 8st. 10lb. ..T. French 2
Lord Aylesford's Vanderdecken, 8st. 10lb. ..T. Cannon 3
Mr. J. Astley's Merevale, 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Lowe 0
Mr. Bowes's Intrepid, 8st. 10lb. ..... Morris 0
Mr. W. S. Crawford's Wellingtonia, 8st. 10lb. T. Chaloner 0
Mr. W. S. Crawford's Simon, 8st. 10lb. ..... Butler 0
Mr. R. S. Delamarr's Prodigal, 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Osborne 0
Lord Falmouth's Patriarch, 8st. 10lb. ..... Parry 0
Mr. J. Ross Bruce's Strathsay, 8st. 10lb. ..... E. Martin 0
Mr. A. E. Hope's Young Sydmonton, 8st. 10lb Custance 0
Mr. Lefevre's Lighthouse, 8st. 10lb. ..... T. Jennings 0
Mr. R. H. Long's Lord Gough, 8st. 10lb. ..... Hunt 0
Mr. Merry's Gladiolus, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Webb 0
Mr. T. Y. Morgan's Xanthus, 8st. 10lb. ..... Huxtable 0
Mr. Lefevre's Drummond, 8st. 10lb ..... Fordham 0
Lord Zetland's Khedive, 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Snowden 0

Betting: 3 to each against Drummond and Prince Charlie, 9 to 2 against Wellingtonia, 8 to 1 each against Wenlock and Khedive, 100 to 6 against Vanderdecken, 20 to 1 against Gladiolus, 50 to 1 each against Young Sydmonton and Merevale, and 100 to 1 against Prodigal.

The Fyfield trio led the preliminary canters, followed by Wellingtonia, and after the parade in front of the stand, which was headed by Intrepid, the lot reached the post in excellent time, and were despatched at the first attempt. Merevale and Wellingtonia on the left were quickest on their legs, closely followed by Lighthouse, Drummond, Gladiolus, and Khedive, with Lord Gough, Wenlock, and Prince Charlie next, and Strathsay and Prodigal last. Merevale soon took a clear lead, Lighthouse going on second, followed by Drummond, Wellingtonia, Khedive, and Vanderdecken, these being clear when a quarter of a mile had been covered of Young Sydmonton, Strathsay, and Lord Gough, the last three at this point being Wenlock, Prince Charlie, and Intrepid. They ran in the positions indicated for about half a mile, when Lighthouse joined Merevale, and the latter being in trouble coming from behind the mound gave way as they raced along the far side, where Lighthouse held a clear lead of Drummond and Wellingtonia, to whom now succeeded Khedive and Vanderdecken, clear of Young Sydmonton and Lord Gough. Wenlock and Prince Charlie were next, while Strathtay dropped back with Simon and Intrepid. Approaching the Redhouse Drummond began to give way, and Prince Charlie on the inside with Wenlock on the right began to draw up to the leading division. Lighthouse maintained his advantage until passing the Redhouse, when he had shot his bolt, and Wellingtonia next the rails, took up the running, while Prince Charlie, who had been gradually closing with the leaders, headed Khedive and took second place, Vanderdecken going on the whip hand of Lord Zetland's colt, while Wenlock occupied a clear berth on the right. Wellingtonia kept his lead round the bend into the straight; but when fairly in the line for home Maidment sent Wenlock to the front. Wellingtonia was directly in trouble, and passed in succession by Prince Charlie, Vanderdecken, and Khedive; but Wenlock came sailing away from the distance with the race in hand, and won in a canter by five lengths; a length divided second and third; Khedive was a moderate fourth, Wellingtonia fifth, and Drummond, some way off, sixth. Then came Merevale, Gladiolus, Lighthouse, Patriarch, Prodigal, and Young Sydmonton in the order named; the last two being Lord Gough and Xanthus. Time as taken by Benson's chronograph, 3 minutes 21½ seconds.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE BATTLE OF WISHFORD.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

SALISBURY, Sept. 8.

As it was plain that Michel must renew his attack on Saturday morning and try to move over the Wiley, the only question was where he would attack. Walpole had been prepared to defend Wishford, on his left flank, the day before, and had been, as it was ruled, turned at Codford on his right flank. Yesterday he had apparently counted on an attack near Steeple Langford or Stapleford, and was adjudged to have been turned at Wilton and forced at Wishford. The duke ordered the operations not to begin till 8 o'clock, and thus enabled an early riser to reach some of the numerous ridges over each side of the stream and reconnoitre the adjoining country for the dots and bar-like splashes which are troops at a distance by a preliminary gallop along the hard high road. The line of defence, it may be remarked, and the area marked for operations are out of all proportion to the strength of the forces engaged. To defend the Wiley from Wilton to Codford would need something more like 150,000 than 15,000 men, and probably no General with even that large force would consider he was justified in attempting a general defence of the whole line of the river; but when to the actual armies there are added imaginary detachments, and forces on the march and at strategic points, the task of the defence becomes heavy indeed. Before 8 o'clock the officers of the Umpire's Staff who are quartered in Salisbury were generally on the road towards Wiley. Beyond the hamlet which rejoices in the name of Fuglestone began the picket line of Walpole's army lining the river and the hedgerows, apparently consisting of the 30th Regiment. At Wishford-bridge there was a strong patrol of the 19th Hussars and a party of Sappers and Miners, but it was to be observed that the road from Wishampton was not patrolled by cavalry, and that no means existed for the officer on the extreme left communicating with his next in command anything he observed except he disturbed his line of sentries. The Hussars had just come back from an extended ride round the wood near the right of the supposed position of the enemy, but they did not appear to have seen much or anything. The bridge was to blown up if any serious attack was made on the village, and the fords were "spiked" to prevent passage that way.

At 11-25 or so, Andrews' guns were heard opening on the other side of the spur of the wood above Ditchampton, but they were merely pushed forward early to distract Walpole's generals, and induce them to watch as many points as possible. Hicks' 16-pounders came up later, and opened now and then on troops moving along the road by the Wiley river, but the enemy had two batteries, one of 16-pounders, to reply on the opposite side. It is certain that at 11-45 there was a considerable movement on Walpole's left over Chilhampton, but he held a strong force fast by steeple Langford, although he could not yet have seen any sign of Greathed's Brigade, which was ordered to make a feint in that direction.

It was curious to see how little use was made of Cavalry on either side. It would be better, perhaps, to say that the use made of it was not perceptible. Michel, jealous of his rear, had massed the greatest body of his Cavalry towards Teffont early, and what they did afterwards I am not prepared to say just now, but some regiments of horse were certainly on his left all during the movement on Wilton, and one or two regiments were also out near Barford. The general idea of the Southern Army was to engage Walpole's attention by a demonstration against his right while he massed his artillery against the position at Wishford, which was to be attacked by the rest of Brownrig's Division, with Hardinge's Brigade, leading by the bridge and ford direct from Groveley, while Horsford, wheeling round by Wilton, where he crossed, and without encountering any enemy, except the 13th Hussars, made his way along the main road from Witchampton to South Newton, between which and Wishford he forced his way up the heights, sending up his batteries to sweep them, and giving a hand to Hardinge's Brigade and the rest of Brownrigg's men as they attacked the position in rear of Wishford after a very feeble resistance from the left bank of the Wiley. If the Cavalry which we could see near Stapleford had been used to search out the positions between it and Steeple Langford, they would soon have discovered how weak Michel's feint was in that direction and have liberated at least a Brigade for the defence of the heights over Wishford as well, and very possibly given Walpole a revelation of his real danger. The result of Brownrigg's attack by Wishford and Horsford's march by Wilton was that six regiments of Infantry and 36 guns were collected to force Walpole back from the line of the Avon on his left, and to force him to fall back even from Yarnbury Castle. As Horsford was leading his own Division with the 7th Hussars, and Andrews's Battery and two Brigades, he came in some mysterious way on the 13th Hussars, who in an equally unaccountable manner were found on a sudden in presence of such an overwhelming force. The officer in command of the regiment showed presence of mind and resolution. He at once formed and charged Staff and Battery, got in among the guns and immediately claimed the honour of capturing General Horsford and his guns. Of course, there was controversy. The General said "Take the guns away if you can, there are the 7th Hussars at hand and six regiments of infantry." But what would have happened had Sir A. Horsford been killed or wounded? Such an officer would not be readily replaced at such a juncture. The Umpire decided that the 13th could not have carried off the guns. They could have cut the traces and done mischief to the Battery, and it must go out of action for half an hour. At 12-30 Hicks's guns began to pelt the hills opposite, and the detachment of Bays, now reinforced, advanced down the hill, and the Wilts Yeomanry slowly gave way, but only to let their dismounted men, who had come up in Lord Ailesbury's cars, line the road side and force the dragoons to keep a civil distance. There was a good deal of light play between the two forces, but it did not seem to us on the hill that the Bays could have remained drawn up in the valley under the rifle fire, or that the Ailesbury Horse could have stood under the fire of the guns which could have been brought to bear on them. At half-past 1 the Rifles came up through the road of Groveley, but they kept under cover. There was a good deal of cannonading among the line. At 1-50 the heads of Brownrigg's column began to come in view in the rides of the wood, and the General and his Staff reconnoitred the front, the ground being quite new to him and Horsford. At the sight of the Dragoons, the Wilts Horse fell back and retired under the railway arch, which should have been blown up or blocked up at once. Brownrigg could only see the railway crossing the end of the valley, the arch through which the road passed, the trees and houses of the village, and above the steeps on which he might have expected, if any failure on Horsford's part, or any mistake had revealed the plan of attack, the whole force of Walpole to be concentrated. The Rifles emerged in skirmishing order from the wood at 2 o'clock. Almost at the same time the guns over Newton directed the advance of Horsford's Divisions. Hardinge led his Brigade under the railway arch, and there was not a man to fire a shot or defend the streets of the very arduous way to the bridge, because it was supposed to be destroyed, so the word was passed for the Engineers and pontoon train to hurry up. Hardinge with his Staff was pushing on at the head of the 38th, when all of a sudden a bitter and biting fire came on them from the other side of the river, from hedge rows and roadside, which would certainly have played havoc with General and Staff. Quickly and well the 38th lined the hedge rows, swarmed into the gardens, and opened an exceedingly heavy fire on the 30th on the other side, who were soon obliged to give way before the head of Horsford's column, which had now come up from Wilton and nearly entered the village. Availing myself of the privileges of unarmed neutrality, I passed the bridge under a heavy fire, in which were M.P.'s and others, and turning to the right saw Sir A. Horsford as I have beheld him before when things were not quite so pleasant, leading his Division up the hill, where odd things were going on. There a battery was moving along with a line of skirmishers and without supports. It was halted and up came the Inns of Court to its support, and had to be kept back from zealous advance in front of the pieces. The foreign critics take a great interest in the "Devil's Own," and in the Artists. There a battery was put out of action by the Umpires for some similar boldness. Here the Grenadier Guards, in grand array, were declared to be *hors de combat* on account of their attractions for a battery which caught sight of them before they got into line to advance up the hill, but on the whole it was a very pretty sight indeed, in a non-military sense, for the guns of the Southern Army on the heights by Groveley Wood were thundering at Wishford, and somehow or another General Walepole's guns did not seem to be very handy or quick to reply. Horsford's advance up the steep was retarded as he advanced and extended his right by the guns from a wood and the fire of infantry, but they were not able to stop him, and he continued to push on, though his left advance was after a time very slow also. Walpole could not at first make any attempt to check the masses which came in on his left, and his main force was far away, but in the steep-sided valley from Wishford he had skirmishers with a double line of infantry, which were extended right across the road and up both slopes of the hill, and there kept up a very animated fire indeed on a couple of companies of a regiment (possibly the 50th or 95th), which had come out of the village of Wishford, and were firing in one extended and feeble line into a force which seemed able to eat them up in a minute. Suddenly the order came for the line of the Northern Army in the valley to retire, although they were now strengthened by Rifles on the left. An Umpire had seen that they had no supports within a thousand yards, and had reported it to the Duke of Cambridge, who had thereupon sent the order that Lord Mark Kerr's men should give way. The supports of the skirmishers of the Southern Army were, it is to be presumed, considered to be close at hand in the village, though they were not visible. It certainly seemed to a southern that his own people were in a bad way as far as that portion of the advance was concerned, and that the 30th and Rifles, 2nd Battalion, were far too much for them, and at one time, before the Umpirical decision made by an officer of great experience had been given, the assailants had begun to retire of their own accord. When the line fell back, the line of skirmishers, to which supports appeared from Wishford, at 2-25 advanced up the valley, but masses of infantry began to gather on the brows of the high ground, and the Northerners made desperate efforts to reply to the artillery and to make up for past mistakes. It was too late. At 2.30 the grip Horsford had established on the right was closed tighter on the position lately held by Walpole, for the brigades of Brownrigg's Division came up close on their left from the river and advanced up the hill at the other side of the valley. At 2-50 it was evident that, though Walpole was not destitute of hope, he could scarcely resist the six brigades and 36 guns concentrated against him where he had only 18 guns, if so many, and a Division to meet it. The Duke of Cambridge decided that the battle was over for the day.

Things were in this state when the Duke, at 2.50, gave the order to "cease firing." The bugles sounded accordingly; but bugles, like other instruments, sometimes sound in vain, and it may be desirable for a Sub-Committe to sit at the War Office on the means of communicating orders of the like nature as the "cease firing" along an extended front, such as the Northern Army then presented, as every day there is a continuation in one part of the field of the combat which has been stopped in the other, and a consequent loss of time, temper, and powder. Thus it was to-day. There was peace in Stopford Bottom, but there was no peace on the top of the plateau near Stoneyhill, where an exceedingly vigorous and well-sustained file fire from the 4th Regiment in line with a Militia regiment which looked like the Royal South Glocesters must have really quite disposed of the regiment which was advancing from Wishford, which looked like the 50th. The Umpire's Staff, the opposing Generals, and their officers in chief command, assembled on the high